The New-York Times.

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PEACE OR WAR.

The Sentiment in France on Renewing Hostilities.

Declarations of a Radical Republican Society of Paris.

Jules Favre on Gambetta's Powers and Disposition.

Parisian Sensitiveness About Receiving Visitors.

The Germans Rigidly Exclude All Foreigners.

Open Letters Only Permitted to Leave the City.

Bourbaki Enters Switzerland With Consent of the Swiss.

PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

The Emperor to Remain at Versailles—The Parisian Government Opposed to Observing Hostilities—A "Radical Society" in Paris—An Outspoken Journal for Peace—The Assembly.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 1.—The Provincial Correspondence, of to-day, states positively that the Emperor will remain at Versailles during the armistice, on account of the pending negotiations for peace. The Parisian Government, on its own most urgent instance, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a fresh outbreak of the war, and so utilizing the armistice to secure a real peace.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—*Le Progrès*, (newspaper,) of Lyons, publishes the programme of the Radical Society in Paris, founded by ROCHEFORT, DELESCLUZE and PAINDORON. It pronounces for the Republic with one Assembly; an Executive to be chosen and recalled by the Assembly; the superseding of the standing army and substitution therefor of a militia comprising all citizens; the reduction of the Budget, and the abolition of the titles and privileges of nobility. It repudiates forever all wars for purposes of conquest, and concludes with the demand that no negotiations be made with the Prussians while they remain on French soil.

LILLE, Feb. 2.—The *Echo du Nord* is in favor of peace. It calls the appeals for resistance made by the municipality of Bordeaux encroachments upon the powers of the Constituent Assembly.

Meetings are being called in the Northern Departments to nominate candidates for the Assembly.

The Armistice Accepted by All the Departments but One—Feeling in London on the Prussian Demands on France.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—All the Departments except Bouches-du-Rhone, have accepted the armistice. The elections will take place in the Departments on the 8th.

In London there is a general feeling of dismay and anger at the outrageous and unbearable terms proposed by the Germans. If enforced, the war will soon be resumed.

Gambetta's Powers and Disposition.

Will He Accept the Situation—Conversation Between Bismarck and Jules Favre—Trochu's State of Mind.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 2.—In his last interview with BISMARCK, FAVRE showed deep feeling. His spirit is much broken down. During the conversation, particularly on the subject of food in Paris, FAVRE was greatly agitated and frequently burst into tears.

BISMARCK expressed a doubt of the course of GAMBETTA and his associates at Bordeaux, who were comparatively exempt from the horrors of the war, and thought that, probably, they would refuse to yield their power.

FAVRE replied that the powers of GAMBETTA were only delegated to him by the Government for the National Defense, and that his (FAVRE'S) authority was not that of Paris alone, but of the whole country. He did not believe that GAMBETTA would claim the power to act in opposition to the Government at Paris. If he did so his removal would take place immediately. FAVRE stated that Gen. TROCHU was in a terrible state of sorrow and distress, adding: "*Je tremble pour sa vie.*"

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Opening of a Bureau of Supplies at Dieppe—Provisions Invited from all Sections—Foreign Visitors not Desired in Paris During her Distress—Bismarck Will Open Letters only Allowed to Leave the City.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Noon.—A Bureau for receiving and forwarding provisions to Paris has been established at Dieppe. Supplies from all quarters are invited.

ODO RUSSELL telegraphs on the 31st from Versailles that postal service has been reestablished from Paris and Versailles to Havre and Dieppe, which ports are now in communication by steam-ship with England.

The French do not wish foreigners to enter Paris until the city has been revictualed, and no exception will be made to the regulation to that effect, which has been made by the German authorities.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Versailles, says BISMARCK is indisposed, and was visited yesterday by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Open letters for the provinces and abroad can now be posted in Paris, but the transmission of sealed letters is forbidden.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Operations Suspended in the South by an Convention—Escape of a French Corps from Montbéliard—Surrender or Escape into Switzerland the Alternative at Bourbaki—He Chooses the Latter.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Military operations in the South of France have been concluded by a convention.

ZURICH, Feb. 1.—The Twenty-fourth French Corps, forming a portion of the Army of the East, has escaped the grasp of the Germans under Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and moved toward Lyons.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—It is reported here that Gen. MANTEUFFEL has refused to renew the armistice, and that disregarding the protests of the French commander, has continued hostilities by which he has forced the French Army of the East to surrender or retreat into Switzerland.

Gen. CLINCHANT, who now commands the Army of the East, has concluded a convention with the Swiss authorities, and entered into Switzerland with his whole army today. Gen. BILLOT covers the retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Noon.—The movements of BOURBAKI'S army into Switzerland was effected in accordance with a convention between Gens. CLINCHANT and BARRAL.

Bourbaki's Cautious Tactics—The Manoeuvring French—Every Attempt at Escape Checked.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 2—Gen. MANTEUFFEL reports that the Fourteenth Division of his army captured ten guns and seven mitrailleuses, and took two Generals and 4,000 men prisoners, at Chaffois and Sombacourt, west of Pontarlier. The Seventh Brigade coming up on the south the next day captured two eagles and 2,000 more prisoners at Frasne, half-way on the road, between Champagnole and Pontarlier. Our losses were light. The roads to Pontarlier were strewn with material abandoned by the retreating French. Every avenue of escape for the latter is closed on French soil.

A Movement to Send a Cargo of Food to France from the United States—$75,000 to Be Raised—The Government Invited to Provide a Ship.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A movement has been started here by several wealthy citizens to raise the sum of $75,000, to purchase provisions and load a ship to be sent to the relief of the French, provided the Government will furnish a United States vessel to carry the provisions.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The Proposed Aid to Suffering France—Government Vessels that Can Be Quickly Dispatched—Necessity for Prompt Action—Vessels Fitting Out.

The resolutions before Congress to send food and supplies to the suffering peasantry of France, in a manner not to be construed as a breach of neutrality, by the naval authorities are discussing the question as to what vessel can be fitted out for the extraordinary mission. The frigate *Sabine*, Capt. CLITZ, is now undergoing slight repairs at the Yard, and could be prepared for service in as short a time as could be collected. Unfortunately, ships of her class are not well adapted for the service suggested by the Senate, as they have no great storage capacity, and cannot carry large cargoes, as most of the room is taken up by the men and quarters for the officers, together with the necessary magazines and stores necessary to equip the ship. If the *Sabine* is to be dispatched on this charitable and peaceful mission, to be effective, a portion of her battery must be taken out, and two-thirds of her sea stores landed, in order to give space for her cargo, which could be stowed on her gundeck as well as on her berth deck. The same may be said of the *California* there is the sore-ship *Supply*, only partially dismantled, that could be got ready in a short time. She has large capacity, and could carry more than the *California*. What is greatly needed in carrying out the charitable objects of Congress is dispatch. Spring is approaching, and the time for the planting will have arrived in France quite as soon as the most expeditious aid could reach the starving farmers of the Northern provinces. The *California* could be dispatched to give the first installment of aid as a national and official indorsement, while the *Supply* could follow at the same time. The plan of getting the cargoes rapidly from their destination through the transatlantic steam-ship lines from this port, the vessels of which are better adapted for freighting than men-of-war. However, the *California* can be made ready to receive a cargo as soon as it can be collected, and the charitable offerings of our people delivered with that celat which seems appropriate to the occasion.

THE CHARITY BALL.

Splendid Scene at the Academy—A Notable and Brilliant Assemblage—The Patrons of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

From 10 o'clock last evening until the "wee sma' hours" there was a very large number of distinguished and fashionable people participating in the Charity Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital at the Academy of Music. The ball, which is regarded by some as the most recherché of the season, and which is invariably patronized by the *élite* of the City, enjoys a wide-spread popularity, and never fails to attract a brilliant assemblage. Last evening was no exception, by about 2,000 ladies and gentlemen, representing the best society of New-York. The dresses which were worn were of the most costly description, and fairly captivated the spectator. At midnight the scene on the floor of the Academy was of the most animated character, being unexceptional in brilliancy, distinguished appearance and in every respect. The arrangements for the ball were well conducted, and were executed in the most smooth and acceptable manner. Considerable praise was bestowed on the order of dancing, which was arranged with the greatest nicety. Among the distinguished ladies present may be mentioned the following named gentlemen:

Gen. McDowell, Gen. Kiddoe, Mr. C. H. Jacquelin, Hon. Wilson G. Hunt, Commodore Harmony, Mayor Hall and others. Gen. F. C. Barlow, Hon. Le Grand B. Cannon, Mr. Henry Otis, Mr. Francis Gordon Ecowy, Mr. Nathan Appleton, Mr. Rudolph Schaeck, Hon. Augustus Schell, Mr. Isaac Sherman, Dr. Marion Simms, Mr. T. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Cornelius DuBois, Jr., Mr. Richard S. Dana, Mr. Wm. Butler Duncan, Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, Hon. Clarkson Potter, Hon. R. Delafield Smith, Mrs. Mahlon Sands, Mr. Edward Renwick, Jr.

The following is a list of some of the ladies who were present: Mrs. Louis Hoffman, Mrs. James Thayer, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mrs. Fred. Suydam, Mrs. H. A. Smythe, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. Francis Skiddy, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. George B. Schleffelin, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. Bernard Rhinelander, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Royal Phelps, Mrs. Chas. O'Conor, Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan, Mrs. Edward J. Morgan, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Lawrence Jerome, Mrs. Adira Iselin, Mrs. Frank E. Howe, Mrs. James G. Farro, Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Mrs. Cornelius DuBois, Mrs. Dr. Carnochan, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. J. Grant Wilson, Mrs. Geo. Cabot Ward, Mrs. C. Waddell, Mrs. F. L. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. C. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton, Mrs. Bierstadt, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. Edmund Benedict, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Francis L. Barlow, Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbott, Mrs. Loring Andrews, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. G. Whitrop Gray, Mrs. Chas. E. Garrison, Mrs. Admiral Godon, Mrs. John C. Fremont, and Mrs. Richard Hoffman.

The ball was graced by the presence of one burly and notorious individual, known to the community by the patent title of "Prince," who walked through the Academy in a very disconsolate and dejected manner, the cause of which it was rumored, was the refusal of the managers to sell him a private box in which he could display his uniform and his solitaire diamond.

Consumption and its Remedies—Lecture by Dr. A. O'Leary.

DR. A. O'LEARY delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, on diseases of the throat and lungs. In his preparatory observations he condemned the use of tea and coffee, as they tax the liver, and those who use them to any extent are prone to headache, neuralgia and other affections. We lose, he said, a great many in this country by consumption, but not as many as are lost in the British Islands. Prof. SIMPSON estimated that 200,000 die there annually of consumption. Living under the shadow of trees causes consumption; they are healthy at a distance from the house, as they absorb malaria. Many die of consumption who show few symptoms of the disease previous to death. Artemus Ward, he said, died of consumption shortly after delivering his lecture on the Mormons in Piccadilly, though his voice on that occasion showed no symptoms of failure. Had he remained in the West he might be alive to-day. The public halls in England are not heat warm, which is one reason why there are so many deaths there. Cod-liver oil never cured a case of consumption. The best remedy for diseased lungs, sore throat and colds, was inhalation through a tube, the fluid to consist of tolu, one oz.; alcohol, one pint, and oil of bitter almonds, one drachm.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rome Resolved on for the Capital of Italy—The Ferrugineo Cabinet.

FLORENCE, Feb. 1.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 332 against 99, resolved to transfer the capital to Rome.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—The Marquis DE AVILA has succeeded in the work of reconstructing the Portuguese Cabinet.

Russian Comment on the Boston Irish Resolutions.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Times* comments on Gen. BUTLER'S resolution welcoming the Irish exiles as an unprecedented proceeding. If serious, it can only be treated as an act of avowed hostility. It cannot, however, regard it as more than a part of a discreditable game pursued by unscrupulous politicians who are doing their best to reduce the character of the American representative Government, and are anxious to secure the Irish vote.

CUBA.

The Captured Cargo of the Horsey Brought to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—The steamer *Moist* arrived here today, bringing the captured cargo of the filibuster steamer *Hornet*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Condemnation for the Presidio Military Reservation—Water in the Sutro Tunnel—Destructive Fire in Virginia City, Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The Evening *Bulletin* asserts, editorially, that the pretensions of the various parties to portions of the Presidio Military Reservation rest solely on an assignment of the claims of one FELIX ARGENTI, who bought State school land warrants and located them on this reservation, and that they have not the shadow of a title or equitable claim, the whole affair being a fraud; and that the proposition in Congress to give them the property which is now of immense value, is denounced by everybody as an infamous swindle. The Sutro Tunnel is in 1,800 feet, and has struck a large body of water. The Apache Indians in Arizona are growing bolder, and make daily raids into the Pimo and Gila Reservations, which hitherto had been considered safe. More troops are urgently called for. The most destructive fire in Virginia City, Nevada, for years occurred this morning. The flames crossed D-street, and swept two-thirds of the east side of the street from Union to Sutton avenues. At one time the statue of McKAY, corner of D and Union streets, were on fire, and the work of tearing down the building to save Piper's Opera-house was commenced, but by the exertions of the firemen it was saved. Along D-street, on the east and west sides, the destruction was sweeping. The losses and insurances have not yet been ascertained. PAT LYONS and a Bootblack known as "Shorkey," who were sleeping in Mr. SHERMAN'S house, were not awakened in time to escape, and perished in the flames.

THE EAST.

New-York Senators Going to Massachusetts to Learn Something—An Accession of Ayes.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—It is announced that eight or ten members of the New-York Senate are coming here, to-morrow night, to acquaint themselves with the Massachusetts Legislature and other interesting objects. They will remain till Monday..... MERRITT P. CARLTON, a trader of Fitchburg, is under $2,000 bail, being charged with the intent to burn his store and to defraud the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The Weather at the Top of Mount Washington.

SUMMIT, MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Observations taken at 7 P. M. Barometer, 28.15 being a change since last report of minus .10; thermometer, 12°; relative humidity, .90; wind, west; velocity of wind, thirty-six miles per hour. Until 12 o'clock, the whole country, except a few isolated peaks, was covered with clouds. In the valley it was quite dark, and seemed to threaten a storm, but here there was dazzling brightness, and the sunlight was reflecting from the sea of clouds. At sunset there was a blaze of golden light reflected from the clouds that filled the valleys westward.

The Mountaineer-Templar Collision—The Account Given by the Captain of the Latter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 31.—The bark *Templar*, of Baltimore, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday morning last for Rio Janeiro, met with a serious accident on the same evening. Capt. WILSON reports that he was running off East-South-east with a good westerly breeze. The night shut in a little thick, and he took in some of the light sails to let her go along easily. About 8½ o'clock he discovered a steamer's lights on the starboard bow. The bark held on her way until he discovered that the steamer did not see him, and if he had kept on she would have struck him amidships. As a last resort he put his helm hard aport, hoping to clear the steamer, but the distance was too short, and the vessels came into collision. The bow of the *Templar* struck the steamer well aft, tearing away the bark's bowsprit, jibboom, head-rigging and chains, and smashing her stem, while she cut a large hole in the steamer. The vessels then got clear of each other, and the crew of the bark went to work clearing away the wreck, and soon discovered that one of their number was missing. Subsequently it was ascertained that he got aboard the steamer, and was rescued with the passengers of the latter. The steamer, which proved to be the *Kensington*, from Charleston to Boston, sunk in about half an hour after the collision. The *Templar* has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

The Filkins Case in Albany—An Effort to Postpone the Trial.

ALBANY, Feb 2.—In the case of FILKINS, the counsel for the prisoner today urged that the trial be put off until the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, in May. The District-Attorney, on the other hand, insisted that the trial should take place at an adjourned term of the Court, in a few weeks, while the facts are fresh in the minds of the witnesses. A further hearing in the matter will take place on Saturday. HALPINE is able to walk about in the hospital.

The Coal Miners and Operators—Object of the Philadelphia Meeting.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Feb. 2.—It is now rumored that the purpose of the meeting of the coal operators of the Schuylkill region in Philadelphia today is to meet representatives from the General Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, appointed at a session held at Pittson, on Tuesday, to make arrangements for resumption. The basis will probably be prepared so that work will be commenced about the 15th inst.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 2.—Everything is quiet in the Luzerne County coal region at present. It is reliably reported that operations will be resumed in a short time. Whatever is done in the Schuylkill region, will probably be followed in Luzerne County.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The largest coal meeting ever known in America was held at the Commercial Exchange today. The meeting was called by the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. GOWAN, President of that road, was elected Chairman. He addressed the meeting at length, and called attention to the necessity of coal operators combining to prevent strikes among the miners in future. The object of the meeting was to form a capital combination against the secret societies of miners. It is estimated that $165,000,000 capital was represented. A committee, consisting of Mr. GOWAN and others, left Philadelphia to-night to meet New-York operators to-morrow morning. It was unanimously resolved to keep the proceedings secret.

THE WEST.

Rev. Charles E. Chauncy's Trial—Testimony Taken on the Second Day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The trial of Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHAUNCY by the Ecclesiastical Court was resumed this morning. A letter from Mr. CHAUNCY to Bishop WHITEHOUSE, dated June, 1869, in which he says that after deliberate and prayerful consideration he came to the conclusion in the difference between them than that which he has expressed in conversation with the Bishop, was introduced and read. The defense objected, and, after argument, the Court decided to receive the letter. Rev. Dr. ETHERIDGE, of St. James' Church, BRYAN PHILPOT, a member of Mr. CHAUNCY'S church, and others, occupied the remainder of the day in giving testimony.

A Child Whipped to Death by His Father in Indiana—The County in Pursuit of the Murderer.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Information has just reached this city of a murder, which took place on Monday last, in the township of Wayland, Alleghany County, Mich. JOSEPH WHEATON, a notorious and desperate character, lost his wife about six years ago. They had a son about one year old, whom WHEATON gave to a Mr. BAIRD, who kept the child without interference until last Fall. Since then WHEATON three times took possession of the child, and on Monday last, because the boy wished to return to Mr. BAIRD'S family, he was whipped to death. The excitement in the neighborhood is very great, and the people have armed themselves, and are hunting for the murderer.

THE TURNERS.

Turfmen's National Congress—Election of Officers—An Entertainment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Turfmen's National Congress met today pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Rules reported progress, and asked for further time. The Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year, and the report was adopted:

President, Amasa Sprague, Providence, R. I.; Secretary and Treasurer, Gen. H. Smith, Providence, R. I.; Board of Appeals, T. H. Vail, Connecticut; George C. Hall, New-York; H. S. Russell, Massachusetts; O. J. Hamilton, New-York; Geo. Voney, Ohio; R. C. Parker, Michigan; David A. Gage, Illinois; Tessa H. Barnard, New-York.

The Congress then adjourned until to-morrow evening. After the meeting the delegates were entertained by the Buffalo Driving Park Association and addresses were made.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The funeral of HARDEN, who was executed yesterday, was conducted in a very quiet manner today. Only the members of the family and near relatives were present. The remains were placed in an ash coffin, covered with black cloth, and silver-mounted. There were but six carriages and a hearse.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The large tobacco factory of the Messrs. BROWN & FAIGH was burned this evening. The building and machinery were worth $6,000, and the stock of tobacco from $18,000 to $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Judge THOMAS BOLTON, at one time a prominent politician of this city, died here last night.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 2.—All the available force of the Cold Spring Foundry has been set to work for the manufacture of 50,000 bomb-shells, for whom is not yet made public.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 2.—The body of Capt. N. B. HARRISON, of the navy, was taken from the Passaporo today and placed in the chapel in the navy-yard, to wait for conveyance to his former home in Pennsylvania, in the *Tallapoosa*. The officers of the vessel and of the yard formed the procession.

DECORAH, Iowa, Feb. 2.—A fire occurred here at 4 o'clock this morning and destroyed the stores of Messrs GODDARD & HENRY, dry goods, SMOUT, hardware, and Mrs. ADAMS, millinery. Loss $20,000.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

Delegations and the Officers of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Waits Upon Them—Addresses and Toasts.

During the early part of yesterday the Fenian exiles spent their time in comparative quiet. The only delegation that waited on them was one from "The Working Men's International Association," in the persons of F. A. SORGE and BASTIEN HUBERT. The subject of the visit was not revealed; it must, however, remain a secret to the public, as the sentiments have not taken any action upon it. An affirmative answer was sent to the Brooklyn Common Council's offer of a public reception, the appointment of a day for it, after the occurrence of the New York demonstration, to rest with the municipality.

In the evening, a deputation of thirteen from the I. R. B. held a secret conference with the exiles, and at a later hour all the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in full uniform, waited upon them, and were received in the guests' room, where, amid flowing tumblers of champagne, the following address was read by Capt. KELLY, Chairman of the Committee:

To the Irish Exiles:

GENTLEMEN: In the name of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, we welcome you to this free land, and we tender you our cordial congratulation on your release from the terrible imprisonment that you have endured at the hands of the British aristocracy. We are of your race, and we welcome you as brothers released from bondage. We are one of the regiments selected to receive the charge of the rights of the people. As soldiers we greet you as members of that gallant band who, in all lands and seas, have unflinchingly battled against aristocratic misgovernment. We have made you this formal visit, in our official capacity, to evidence our unquestioned sympathy with your noble cause, our admiration for yourselves personally, who, in and times that tried men's souls, displayed an heroic endurance worthy of the best days of old Greece and Rome. Your personal bearing under terrible trials is the best evidence to the calumnies of the assailants and holders of the sceptre of Irish freedom. The cause will ever command our sympathy and support, and we pledge to you our best wishes for your personal welfare in the ultimate fulfillment of that divine longing for immortality and immortality of independence which has ever been a characteristic of the Irish nationality. With renewed expression of our high esteem, we are very faithfully yours,

Col. CLAY A. LAGER,
And the Officers of the Sixty-ninth.

Gen. F. T. BURKE and O'DONOVAN ROSSA responded suitably, and after many toasts had been given, drunk, and responded to, Mrs. ROSSA was introduced to the officers, who a little time after dispersed.

Fires Last Night.

At 61 o'clock last evening flames were discovered in the stable of No. 63 Cliff-street, occupied by J. CUMPERT, manufacturer of jewel cases, who sustained a loss of $600. The first floor is occupied by EUGENE ELY, dealer in paper stock; damage by water, $200. The second floor is occupied by JOHN W. WHEDONBURGH, hide broker; damage, $450. The third floor is occupied as a place for the storage of furniture, which was damaged to the extent of $100. The building is owned by JACKSON S. SCHULTZ; damage, $600. All of the losses are covered by insurance. The fire originated from an overheated stove.

About the same hour another fire occurred in the second story frame building No. 62 East Eighty-sixth-street, occupied by JOHN CONSTRONG, as a dwelling, and owned by MICHAEL COLLINS, where a damage of $100 was occasioned. Origin, a defective stove-pipe.

Third Assembly District Grant Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Grant Club, held last evening at No. 375 Broome-street, was addressed by F. D. CURTIS. He earnestly exhorted the Republicans of this ward to harmonize and unite in one club. There are two clubs now. This one is presided over by J. VAN BOOSER, the other by WM. GARSY. He assured them that their only chance of making head against Tammany was in unity of action. After his address the following resolution was adopted, as drafted by the Committee appointed for that purpose, Thos. H. Riley, Geo. Coleman, Mr. Dempsey, Wm. Churchill and Jas. Costello.

Whereas, It was demonstrated beyond doubt that the President and some of the other officers of the Republican Association of the Third Assembly District in the City of New-York, of which the undersigned were members, had been seduced by Tammany Hall and co-operated with that disreputable organization to defraud Republican voters and elect Democrats, by disenfranchising and voting the Tammany ticket; and

Whereas, It was deemed important by the true friends of the Republican Party, that those having been instrumental in the organization should be sustained in the Third Assembly District, a meeting was held at the old head-quarters, No. 375 Broome-street, on the 26th of November, 1870, and a Grant Club duly organized, which has continued to meet at the same head-quarters up to this date; and

Whereas, Our object and purpose is to associate together all the true friends of the Administration, who have not been corrupted by Tammany Hall; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially invite all Republicans of the above character to unite with us, and we pledge ourselves to act with them in harmony and brotherly love in order, if possible, in this district to secure peace, prosperity and success.

After a few remarks from other gentlemen the meeting adjourned.

OPEN TO ALL.

The New Emanuel Church—An Ecclesiastical Experiment—An Episcopalian Church Open to All Denominations—"Where is the Church?"

The formal opening for divine service of the Emanuel Church, the handsome new building at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, according to the beautiful ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place at 8 o'clock last night, and was witnessed by a crowded and respectable congregation. The church is cruciform in plan, with stained glass windows, and is tastefully though plainly fitted up. The first portion of the work was taken in hands last May, and all is now completed, save the spire. The cost will be, exclusive of the plot, over $115,000.

Rev. Dr. ETHERIDGE, rector, officiated, assisted by the associate minister, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER. A number of clergymen of different denominations attended by invitation, and were seated near the altar rails.

After the reading of the lessons, Rev. Mr. THRALL, in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, who was to address them on the part of the Episcopalians, he felt it his duty to assume that gentleman's place. He then said: When an institution of this kind is established, it is right that the community should know the principles on which it is founded. We have been, ever since the Reformation, trying to answer the question, "Where is the Church?" Our theological libraries are almost filled with controversial documents showing it is this, or that, or the other. After these 300 years of controversy and bitterness, we find ourselves no nearer the end than we were before, and the Christian world is just now turning over a new leaf and finding out, after all, that God, who never made two trees alike, who never made two human faces alike, or two blades of grass alike, is not making the different branches of His Church alike, but intended that there shall be differences; and we are learning that we are different branches of the one Church. How have we learned this? We ought to have learned it from the Bible long ago, for it was there from the beginning. The Christian world generally, are learning it from the Census. We find from the United States Census that the great mass of the Christian people of this land are divided into several different evangelical denominations; that these denominations hold their own, and represent different phases of the human mind. It was intended that there shall be differences; and we are learning that we are different branches of the one Church. How have we learned this? We ought to have learned it from the Bible long ago, for it was there from the beginning. The Christian world generally, are learning it from the Census. We find from the United States Census that the great mass of the Christian people of this land are divided into several different evangelical denominations; that these denominations hold their own, and represent different phases of the human mind. It is learning it. The Almighty pours out his spirit on the Presbyterians, for example, for the Presbyterians preach from the Word of God, and the people show the fruit of that preaching in their lives. Their last look is on the Cross; and their first in heaven on the Saviour; and if God recognizes these different branches of His Church, why not we? Is not unity enough? I am not satisfied that when we establish a church in a Western town we send four different clergymen to wrangle, and that we send clergymen of different names from the same place to China and Japan, until they tell us to go home and settle our differences. The Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, representing the Dutch Reformed Church, delivered an address full of interesting historical reminiscences of the old times when the first Dutch Church on Manhattan was opened to the chaplain of the British commander, and the ministers of the British forces ministered to the country people, the ministers of the Dutch churches, whom this country was occupied by the British.

Rev. Dr. CROOKE, a Methodist clergyman, reviewed the different denominations, and declared that he was against a "caste" religion for Christianity is divine, love comes down to all, even the lowest, and when they said Christ was the friend of publicans and sinners, he never denied the charge.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Baptist, briefly addressed the congregation, saying he fraternized on that platform with all who love Christ.

Rev. Mr. THRALL then referred to a printed document scattered through the church, containing a statement of the principles of the new church, to this effect: "Our resolve is unrestricted fraternity and communion with the other evangelical denominations," and said a good deal depended on the success of the new church. If it succeeded on these principles, similar churches would be started in Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. He also stated he had received a telegram from Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who promised to attend, saying he was detained at home, but would arrive if possible before the conclusion of the service.

A collection was then taken up, which amounted to $400, of which Rev. Dr. ROGERS contributed $50, and Messrs. JOSEPH and JOHN HOYT collected the sums of $10 chiefly, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Persecuting a Catholic Priest.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, JAMES H. O'CARROLL was charged with obtaining a pair of shoes, worth $6, from WM. MONAGHAN, of No. 105 Madison-street, on false pretenses. It appeared that the prisoner represented himself to be a Catholic priest engaged in visiting the sick and other charitable offices, and induced MONAGHAN to advance him the goods on credit. The shoes were made and conveyed to the residence of CARROLL'S father in Staten-street, where the latter expressed a desire to be furnished with a similar pair, adding that all his money was expended for charitable purposes. This, however, the complainant refused to do, and the circumstance exciting his suspicions he made inquiries in regard to the prisoner and ascertained that he was an impostor. Several other cases of a similar nature were preferred against the prisoner, who was fully committed for trial.

Commissioners of Docks.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, yesterday, a resolution was adopted permitting the Eighth and Ninth avenue, and the Harlem Railroad Companies, and the Fifty-seventh Street Company, to dump snow at certain piers on the East and North Rivers. The Knickerbocker Ice Company was permitted to erect a shed on Pier No. 46, North River. It was determined to enforce a penalty of $1 per day on all persons who use horses on piers without having down a tram platform for them. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Pilots, complaining of the dumping of refuse into the docks, and was referred to the Committee having similar subjects in charge. The Commissioners then adjourned.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Feb. 2, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	SE.	2	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.11	NW.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.98	NW.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.06	NW.	Brisk.	Fair.
Charleston	30.16	SW.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.69	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	30.08	NW.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.09	NW.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.01	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinth	29.73	NW.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.03	NW.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	29.60	SW.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.26	....	Calm.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.07	NW.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukie	30.07	SW.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	30.40	SW.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.43	SE.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.09	SW.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.02	NW.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.08	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.99	NW.	Brisk.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.91	NW.	Very high.	Fair.
Richmond	30.18	NW.	Brisk.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.00	....	Calm.	Clear.
Savannah	30.23	SE.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.77	SW.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.02	SW.	Brisk.	Fair.
Washington	30.10	NW.	Brisk.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C.	30.12	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	30.05	NW.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.00	NW.	Brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Personal.

Mr. ISAAC M. LONG, well known in literary and theatrical circles, was among the passengers by the *Russia*. Mr. LONG returns direct from Rome.

Miss CELIA LOGAN KELLOGG, sister of OLIVE LOGAN, is stopping at the St. Cloud Hotel.

ALBANY.

Tweed's Scheme for Supplying Additional Cocton—Chinese Labor—Taxing Mortgages—The Rule Strengthens Men—The Rising Sun of Democracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

TWEED'S bill to provide a further supply of water for the City of New-York, was up in Committee of the Whole in the Senate to-day, and occupied the larger part of the session. Several amendments were proposed to prevent the scheme becoming a "job of the Ring," but all were voted down except one by Mr. WOODIN, providing that the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals should be allowed from any legal proceeding before the Special or General Term of the Supreme Court growing out of the taking of lands or private property by the Corporation of New-York for the purposes of the bill. Mr. LEWIS tried still further to guard the rights of private persons by offering an amendment requiring legal proceedings affecting such rights to be had in the judicial district in which the land taken might be situated, instead of compelling the owners of such land to go to New-York to defend their rights, as required by the bill; but this amendment was rejected by a party vote. Mr. PARKER offered an amendment that the bonds to be issued by the City of New-York in procuring the additional water supply should not exceed one million dollars, but TWEED objected to this, and it also was rejected. TWEED, however, informed the Senate that the expense would not probably reach the sum of one million of dollars. The cost of the lakes required, he said, would not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, which, it will be perceived, is a slight increase on the thirty thousand dollars which TWEED paid for them, and which he had before announced he was ready to accept and transfer all his right and title to the City. With the single amendment of WOODIN, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

"RUINED BY CHINESE CHEAP LABOR."

Mr. TWEED this morning introduced a bill sent up here by some Metropolitan Bill Nye, making it a misdemeanor for any person to bring "Chinese or Coolie laborers" into this State under a contract for labor made elsewhere. TWEED said he introduced the bill by request, and did not consider himself, on that account, committed in its favor.

MORTGAGES AND TAXATION.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. It is claimed to be difficult to obtain loans on bond and mortgage, owing to their being subject to taxation, while United States bonds, being exempt, furnish a more desirable investment. As an illustration of the conflicting legislation that is common here, simultaneously with the introduction of MURPHY'S bill in the Senate, Mr. HAYES, of New-York, introduced in the Assembly a bill exempting real estate, incumbered by mortgage, from taxation, beyond the surplus of the assessment over the mortgage, and requiring the mortgagor to give notice to the assessor of the amount of the mortgage and the holder of the same, in order that it may be assessed as personal property.

THE ASSEMBLY.

This being "general order" day in the Assembly the proceedings were devoid of interest, as no bill of special importance was under consideration. The bill to renew the charter of the State Agricultural Society for forty years was ordered to a third reading. For the first time this Winter the Assembly voted to hold an evening session to-night.

THE RING SUN OF DEMOCRACY.

Since the decision in the Twombly-Carey case, Mr. JOHN CAREY, member from the Seventh District of New-York, has become the lion of the Legislature, and is conceded to be the rising sun of his party. The party has long wanted a leader in this State, and every earnest, true-hearted Democrat has been anxiously looking for the coming man. The country members have hoped he would turn up from the rural districts, and that the good old

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW MATERIALISTS OWNED THEIR FARMS.

HOW MATERIALISTS AND FANATICS MOVED ON THE AMERICAN FARM. Two Generations of Socialistic Experiments. By ALBERT BANDS. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 187. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Mr. BANDS has taken a theme of wide interest, and has treated it in a way that will please the general reader. He has not written a book for the student of economics, but for the man who wants to know what has been done in the past by men who have tried to live apart from the world and to found communities of their own. He has described the lives of the leaders of these communities, and has told the story of their rise and fall in a way that is entertaining and instructive. He has not attempted to draw any conclusions from the facts that he has given, but has left the reader to do that for himself. The book is well printed and well bound, and is illustrated with a number of portraits of the leaders of the communities described.

—*Gilbert Parker's* new novel, "The Seats of the Mighty," will be published by the Messrs. Appleton in March.

—*Mr. Edmund Gosse* has written a life of Sir Thomas Browne, which will be published in the "English Men of Letters" series.

—*Mr. Andrew Lang* has written a book on "Cock Lane and Common Sense," which will be published by Longmans, Green & Co.

—*Mr. Walter Besant* has written a book on "London in the Time of the Tudors," which will be published by Macmillan & Co.

—*Mr. Frederick Wedmore* has written a book on "Four Masters of Fiction," which will be published by Macmillan & Co.

—*Mr. Edmund Gosse* has written a book on "Gossip in a Library," which will be published by Heinemann.

—*Mr. Andrew Lang* has written a book on "Old Friends," which will be published by Longmans, Green & Co.

—*Mr. Walter Besant* has written a book on "The Rise of the Novel

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and UNDER UP, Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Rockwell, Mrs. Vezin, Miss Rose Gernon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WIKE WILLIN WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Archer, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Reeves, Miss Yeamans, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livermore and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Horton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington Place.
HUSTED BOWS. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LORLE. Leading character by Miss Stefanek.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LECTURE BY MR. HENRY MORTON, Subject: "Light."

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 16 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 10 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Five copies, one year.....10
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition is published on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, containing a full month's issue of the regular edition reserved for a term of time not less than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen, editors and teachers.
Additional copies can be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times office, New-York.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
Advertisements for the Semi-Weekly TIMES, Specimens, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 41 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, and at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
GEO. BENDIX, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondenz*, of the 1st inst., asserts positively that the German Emperor will remain at Versailles during the armistice, on account of the pending negotiations for peace. A Berlin dispatch says the Prussian Government, in its own interest, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a renewal of the war, and thus in utilizing the armistice to secure real peace. The *Soleil du Nord*, of Lille, is in favor of peace, and denounces the subscription to renew resistance, made by the Bordeaux municipality, as an encroachment on the powers of the Constituent Assembly. A Radical Society has been organized in Paris, which pronounces in favor of a republic with one Assembly; an Executive to be chosen and removed by the Assembly; the suppression of the standing army, substituting a militia; the reduction of the Budget, and the abolition of titles and privileges of the nobility. It repudiates wars for conquest, and concludes its platform by demanding that no negotiations be held with Prussians while they remain on French soil.

The Twenty-fourth French Corps, of the Eastern Army, has evaded Gen. MANTEUFFEL and moved south. A London telegram says BOURBAKI's army enters Switzerland under an arrangement between Gens. CHENEBIART and HERZOG. A Bordeaux dispatch of the 1st inst. says MANTEUFFEL has refused to recognize the armistice, and has pressed the French until there was no alternative but surrender or escape into Switzerland. The armistice, however, did not take effect in the Provinces until Feb. 1. Operations in the south of France have been terminated by a convention.

Open letters for the Provinces and abroad may be posted in Paris, but sealed letters will not be forwarded. Postal service to Havre and Dieppe from Paris and Versailles has been re-established. The French do not wish foreigners to visit Paris until it is revictualed, and the German authorities enforce rigid regulations in accordance with this desire. A bureau for forwarding provisions to Paris has been established at Dieppe, and supplies from all sections are invited. BISMARCK is ill at Versailles, and was visited on Wednesday by the Emperor.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 223 to 20, passed the resolution to transfer the capital from Florence to Rome. The Portuguese Cabinet has at last been reconstructed under the leadership of the Marquis DE AVILA.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after Mr. SAULSBURY had amused himself with a severe criticism of the language of Mr. POMEROY's resolutions of sympathy for the French and German sufferers, a few unimportant measures were reported from committees, and the bill allowing a drawback on brandy was passed. The latter part of the day was spent on the subject of subsidies to steam-ship lines. Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, speaking at considerable length in favor of giving aid to a line of steamers from New-Orleans to Mexican ports. He also favored the general policy of subsidies to revive our commercial interests.

In the House, a petition from citizens of Long Island for a commission to audit the *Alabama* claims, was read. Several bills were then reported from the Judiciary Committee, and passed. None of them are of special interest. The bill to extend the time for constructing a railroad from the St. Croix to the Lake Superior was then taken up, and occupied the rest of the day. The debate had reference to the expediency of giving public lands in aid of railroad enterprises. This policy was generally opposed, and a vote to recommit the bill passed by 109 to 84. This practically disposed of it for this session. The Senate bill to establish a national system of education was taken up, but not disposed of.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill in the Senate, yesterday, to prohibit the employment of Chinese or cellular labor, explaining that he did so at the request of the workmen, men of ROCHESTER, but was not prepared to say to favor it. Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill prohibiting the throwing of offal into the East and North Rivers, and to necessary bonds and mortgages on real estate from inspectors. A resolution requesting the reduction of the canal tolls to one mill for 1,000 pounds on apples and cornmeal three was offered and laid over. The bill to incorporate the Harlaem Bridge Company was passed. A motion to reconsider was taken. The evening session was devoted to general orders. In the Assembly the bill to remove the charter of the State Agricultural Society was resolved in the general order of business, and a discussion ensued. A motion to strike out the third section, which declares that none but life members shall vote for officers, was made by Mr. ALVORD, who said it was an attempt to make the society an exclusive corporation of men of large means, and thus destroy its usefulness. It was argued against this that life members were the most interested in the Society and had contributed most, in time and money, to advance its interests. An amendment, which Mr. ALVORD accepted, was lost. The second section was amended by striking out the provision limiting the holding of real estate to four years, and the vote to declare a motion denying authority to buy experimental farms was adopted, together with one declaring that the annual elections shall be held at the annual exhibition when farmers are present to vote, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Governor vetoed the bill authorizing the Clerk of Monroe County to appoint a special deputy and sealed the veto was sustained. The bill authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its bonds and issue smaller ones, was ordered to a third reading. A recess till 7½ P. M. was taken. The evening session presented no features of general interest.

GENERAL.

In the Filkins case in Albany, for robbery of the express car, the prisoner's counsel yesterday urged a postponement until the May Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The District-Attorney insisted on the trial taking place at an adjourned term in a few weeks. Another hearing will take place on Saturday.

The Sutro tunnelers have struck a large body of water in the interior of the mountain.

The most destructive fire in Virginia City, Nevada, occurred on the 1st inst. Several streets were swept clear of buildings two-thirds their length. The loss is said to be immense. Two persons are known to have perished in the flames.

The Rhinebeck and Newburg Ferries are running regularly, but the ferry at Poughkeepsie is closed. The ice is from seven to nine inches thick, and there are no signs of a break-ing up.

Dr. GALESTEEN, who was recently convicted, in Cleveland, Ohio, of manslaughter, for killing Dr. JOURS, for the alleged seduction of GALESTEEN's wife, was yesterday morning sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for ten years, the full penalty for that crime.

A Bethlehem, Penn., telegram of the 2d inst., says operations will be resumed in the Luzerne County coal-mines in a short time.

The steamer *Helvetia* proceeded yesterday on the original route which the steamers always took before the war. The *Helvetia* sails at Plymouth with the English mails. She has about sixty passengers on board, of whom twenty-five are cabin. A full mixed cargo is on board of corn, cotton, and a large quantity of beef, pork and other provisions.

Have Protestants any Rights?

We publish in another column a very fair and good-tempered letter from a Roman Catholic lawyer on our recent discussion of Senator NORTON's bill. We have no desire to arouse hatred between Catholics and Protestants on this or on any other question. Least of all do we intend to throw any aspersions on the personal character of individual Catholics, many of whom deserve and receive the highest respect from the community. We only wish to show the Roman Catholic members of the Legislature, that in passing an Act like this of Senator NORTON's they are encroaching on the rights of Protestant bodies, and that they may go too far in trying the patience of our much-enduring citizens.

As to the "Established Church," our correspondent cannot be so simple or ignorant as not to have observed, for many years past, the long list of rich donations in land and moneys made by the Common Council and the Legislature, either directly to the Roman Catholic churches, or indirectly to them, through churches, schools, and charities. The amount of real estate held on long leases at nominal rates by the Catholic churches of this City is immense, while it is well understood that a Protestant church, or even a Protestant charity (though unconnected with a church,) has the utmost difficulty in securing any appropriation. Can our correspondent be ignorant of the fact that the immense majority of all the offices of the City are held by the Roman Catholics? Do not these facts bring the Roman Church as near an "Establishment" as the laws of our country permit?

But the point under discussion in our columns is Senator NORTON's Act on "Hereditary Religion." Our correspondent writes as if the children cared for by the Protestant charitable institutions were intelligent and thoughtful minors, with devout parents of the Catholic faith. The truth is, they are ignorant and abandoned little vagabonds, entirely neglected by their vicious parents, or employed by them for criminal purposes. The father or mother having abandoned their "duties," have lost their "rights," as to their children. They are not even good "Catholics," in our correspondent's sense of the term. Now the State, as such, has no interest whether they are brought up as Catholics or Protestants, but it has an interest that they should not be a burden or nuisance to the community. It is admitted, on all hands, that not a fractional part of these *enfants perdus* of New-York could be cared for by the Catholic institutions, as the number of them is believed to exceed 20,000.

Senator NORTON's Bill would at once act oppressively on all the Protestant institutions, and compel them to exclude the children of nominally Catholic parents, prevent their doing the best work of charity of the day, apprenticing them in farmers' families—and thus leave them on the streets here, a burden to the public. This is what, apparently, Mr. NORTON desires. The Act, too, is exceedingly oppressive and inquisitorial. It compels an institution, like the New-York House of Refuge, for instance, to appear at stated intervals on the floor, and make oath that it "has not interfered with the religious belief" of its children, or else to incriminate itself and be fined one hundred dollars. Such a provision was never before incorporated in English or American law.

We have made different inquiries among the agents of these various institutions, and so far as we can ascertain, their action toward their little charges is remarkably liberal and unsectarian. When a child by chance has strong Catholic proclivities, it is placed in a Catholic family, if one presents itself. No attempt is made in these institutions to proselytize, and only the simplest principles of morality and religion are taught. Names are not changed, nor any effort made to obliterate evidences of identity, or to exclude any proper influence of relatives. The phrase, however, of this Act, "interference with religious belief," is so vague, as to subject all these charities to heavy penalties, and certainly to prevent the Western farmers from lending their aid to the reformation of the children. For, as we understand, the younger of these children are not mere hirelings in their new homes, but are members of the families, and such a written bond as is required by this Act, would make their position disagreeable and isolated, and would check the readiness of the farmers to receive them.

We repeat, then, that the Act is unusually oppressive and onerous in its provisions; that it concerns children whose parents have lost the right to control what few vague articles of faith they may have received; that it is aimed at institutions which have been remarkably liberal and unsectarian in their management, and that its passage and execution will increase the already vast evils from the existence of a class of abandoned children, and do more than anything which has ever occurred to exasperate Protestants against the insolent intolerance so often shown of late by Roman Catholics. We only want the Roman Catholics to tell us at once whether they mean to allow Protestants any rights at all?

Mr. Peter Cooper's Advocacy of the Ring.

The Citizens' Association having notoriously become the ally of the Tammany Ring, the obliging Peter Cooper yesterday transferred his influence to a new field. He appeared at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and by an artifice that plainly reveals the handiwork of the colored SAINT, endeavored to make the Chamber the indorser of the City Government and the corrupt men who control it. In ordinary circumstances such an attempt in such a place would be ascribed to downright impudence. In the venerable COOPER's case it may be attributed in no small degree to the weakness and credulity which have made him the ready tool of SAINT and his Tammany masters. The object aimed at was certainly worthy of an effort. The Chamber of Commerce is a respectable body, and if by any trick it could be made to appear as a supporter of the vile partisan organization which rules the City, Messrs. TWEED & Co. might well exult. The whitewash applied by the Astor Committee has been rather rudely rubbed off in the storm which followed, and a new coat, laid on under the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, would be very acceptable.

Of course, Mr. PETER COOPER did not frankly declare his purpose. He did not say, as he ought to have said: "Gentlemen of the Chamber, the gang of thieves who plunder this City are in a strait; they need some help, and I am here to obtain yours. I have used the Citizens' Association in their service until nobody heeds the Association or its doings, and I come at the instigation of SAINT to solicit your support in behalf of the Ring." There would have been some honesty in a declaration like this, but they who corrupted Mr. COOPER were too shrewd to make it. They resorted to artifice to accomplish their end. Mr. COOPER was set up to read an address "upon the course of action necessary to maintain the supremacy of this City as a commercial emporium," and under this disguise to puff TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY & Co. to their hearts' content. The whole effort was a fraud. And it was frustrated by its own grossness. The members of the Chamber present were indignant at the move. Poor PETER pleaded to be heard, and was allowed to proceed, only with the understanding that the forbearance of the Chamber should not be mistaken for agreement with the views expressed. To avert misapprehension upon this point, the incident was recorded in the minutes in this shape:

"Mr. PETER COOPER submitted a paper in relation to the government of the City of New-York, but objection being made, he was allowed to proceed—the President remarking that the paper expressed the opinions only of the writer."

Thus the nice little game which PETER COOPER undertook, to oblige his dear friends of the Ring, was effectually spoiled. Instead of eliciting from the Chamber an approval of the organized rascality known as the City Government, he succeeded only in having his ideas summarily repudiated. The failure of the trick does not render it less contemptible, or abate the disgust which Mr. COOPER's active participation in it must excite among decent people.

As for "the course of action necessary to maintain the supremacy of this City as a commercial emporium," those of our citizens who have thought upon the subject know that the overthrow of Tammany and its Government is essential, if the credit and prosperity of the City are to be upheld. The influences most inimical to both have their origin in the frauds and robbery of our local rulers. Property suffers, business is driven away, and the administration of law is loaded with disgrace by the system which Tammany has built up, and which poor PETER COOPER feebly attempts to justify. If New-York is to preserve its commercial supremacy, its Courts must be purged of Judges who dishonor them, its Government must be wrested from the hands of ruffians and thieves, and the property, enterprise, character and intelligence of the community must obtain the mastery of its affairs.

The Romance of Real Life.

That reality is often stranger than the novel is a very old-fashioned truism. The writers are always doubting the plots of "sensation" stories are quick to declare them "inimical to nature." The files of current newspapers furnish, notwithstanding, from week to week, dramas of real life that quite equal the most wonderful pages of Miss BRADDON or ALEXANDER DUMAS. Even in sober Boston, there happened a fortnight ago events curiously like the social complications painted by the former writer, and no whit inferior to them in romance or eccentricity.

A married woman living at Westboro', in Massachusetts, went to Boston about the 15th of January, to make purchases for her family. She had always been considered respectable, had been a wife four years, and has one child. After buying what she wanted she sent her goods home to Westboro' by express. She subsequently went to the waiting-room of a railroad station with the intention of going to Chelsea. While waiting for the car she was accosted by a young man, a complete stranger, who proposed to her to accompany him for a walk. At first she declined, but afterward consented, and the two passed into the streets. Presently the young man asked his companion if she were married or otherwise engaged. She answered both questions in the negative. He then told her his name and calling; said he was a moulder who had been employed at Wakefield, but had been discharged because he was a single man; had he been a married man, he added, he might have kept his place. This announcement probably drew from the lady some expression of condolence or other encouragement, since the ardent moldor then and there made her a proposition of marriage. Strange to say, the offer was as promptly accepted. This wife and mother coolly agreed to marry a person whom ten minutes before she had never seen, and of whose character and circumstances, save through his own account, she was totally ignorant. The pair then agreed to go to Lynn, where the happy lover's parents reside, and to whom he desired to present his affianced.

This plan was duly carried out. The two went together to Lynn, the parents, who are highly respected by their towns-folk, were seen, and the intended bride formally introduced. At this point the groom was guilty of the trifling exaggeration of telling his father and mother that he had known the lady he meant to make their daughter-in-law for six months. The old people were pleased with their son's choice, made much of her, and introduced her to their friends. The mother, however, with a laudable caution that might wisely have gone further, took the young woman into a private room at an early stage of the acquaintance, and, with the preface that she liked her looks and manners, hoped that, being a stranger, her antecedents had been such as would in no sense bring discredit on the family. The lady made prompt response that everything was as it should be, that her name was spotless, that her father was a sea-captain, living in St. John, N. B., and that she would not be guilty of deception for the world. Well satisfied, the mother agreed to the marriage, which thereupon took place, and the parties lived together as man and wife for one short week. In the meantime the original husband, missing his spouse, went to Boston to look for her. His search was at first, for obvious reasons, vain. But, for purposes of her own, this female *Barbe-Bleue* now resolved to pay a visit to Boston and to go alone. Her new husband objected, but she overcame his scruples and carried out her design. Having arrived in town, she sent to her Westboro' lord, addressing him with compunctious reserve as "Dear friend," and asked him to be kind enough to send her clothes and other effects on to Boston. The husband came instantly to the address thus given, and, confronting the erring wife, reproached her with her absence. Stricken with remorse or terror, she fell on her knees, and, with bitter tears, begged his forgiveness. She confessed she had married somebody, but was quite unable to recall the incidents of her courtship or wedding. Pending this revelation, the friends of the other husband arrived, having got wind that something was wrong, and a dreadful scene ensued, which ended by the lady returning to Westboro' with her legal husband. It is proper to say, in extenuation of her conduct, first, that she is reported to have imagined that her husband was unfaithful to her; and, second—the too common plea set up for backsliders—that she is "by some supposed to be insane."

This strange story is certainly not surpassed by any of the similar entanglements conceived by ingenious novelists of the day. Extraordinary and improbable as it seems, its truth is vouched for by the Boston newspapers, some of which give the names, which we have suppressed.

A Missouri Holiday.

How much innocent amusement a "hanging match" (as they call it) affords to the simple-minded natives of South-eastern Tennessee, has already been set forth in these columns. And now it appears that the same redined pastime is a favorite diversion in Missouri also. The late execution of two men, named JOLLY and ARMSTRONG, at Potosi, for the murder of the LEPPER family, appears to have been advertised and anticipated pretty much as if it had been the arrival of a new circus or a menagerie. For days beforehand the local papers discussed the preparations for the pleasing spectacle. As it was to be "the first affair of the kind that had occurred in Potosi for a number of years, the interest felt in it" was "correspondingly great." To gratify the widespread curiosity of the populations, the gallows was "erected in the Court-house square, as being the most convenient and suitable place," and crowds in the dead of the cold season "were attracted with a double-tragic," connected with "hoped on that 'with men might be hung as one.'" The double-expense sort by the most accomplished hangers of the sawdust could scarcely have added to these fortunate and impatient lamentations a more fascinating prospect.

Men, women, and children to the number of many hundreds flocked in to see the exhibition in the Court-house square. How this vast multitude amused itself during the tedious hours of the morning, while the prisoners were "eating their dinners and engaged in religious exercises," we are left to conjecture. Doubtless the sweet influences of rum and draw-poker, not without an enlivening spice of blasphemy, helped to while away the interval. The spectators were amply repaid, however, by the very unique character of the show provided for them by the good Sheriff. To an unsophisticated eye, and to one not an interested and so extensive an audience something better than an ordinary hanging was fairly due. Accordingly, by a skillful adjustment of the post Mr. JOLLY was decapitated and Mr. ARMSTRONG prolonged the delights of the crowd by perhaps a trifling moments by even rallying by a few slowly of strangulation. And the honest citizens went upon the scaffold at the end of the exhibition, thanked the assemblage for their patronage, and requested a renewal of their favor at the next performance.

Different temperaments are variously influenced, and such moral horrors as this Potosi hanging may have an edifying and instructive effect on the man, women and children who made it their pastime. But for the average of humanity we may be permitted to doubt its utility. The gallows and the circus are allotted separate functions in most civilized communities, and it is perhaps as well not to confuse them.

The Republic is Won.

The interest in the election and the proceedings of the National Assembly, shortly to be convened in France, becomes heightened with every fresh revelation of how reluctantly a large section of the Republicans have suspended the armed conflict with Germany. France can hardly be anything else but republican, even after the friends of the Empire have exhausted all their arts to secure favorable representation in the Constituent Assembly. But we have already very decided indications that the third Republic will be divided, not so much on the question of partial or radical change, not so much into socialists and moderates as into those who favor a policy of war and those who adhere to one of peace. GAMBETTA has lost no time in defining his platform to be one that shall send France—like an athlete—into training, and that shall keep everything subservient to the main purpose of developing sinews strong enough to renew the death-wrestle with the foe that now has her under the heel. The question of questions for France is, shall the people indorse this doctrine of the righteousness of revenge, and shall they sacrifice all the fruits of peaceful progress to this one object of wiping out the shame of multiplied defeats and frequent surrenders? The platform of the radicals of Lyons, shows a laudable effort to associate ideas of universal peace and brotherhood with the formation of a nation of soldiers, and the combination is but another proof of how deeply the iron of Prussian demands has entered into the national soul, and how impotent are all speculative considerations to solace the wounded honor of France.

To such signs of the temper of the new Republic BISMARCK will probably point as a justification of his policy of weakening France so completely that she cannot strike again for some time to come. It is evident enough that an open declaration of an intention to fight again is the earliest opportunity will not lead to abate the magnitude of the Prussian demands. If France must be perpetually held by the throat like a dangerous cur, then Metz, Belfort, Strasbourg and the Vosges are by no means too many guarantees to hold for her good behavior. But, on the other hand, the very extent to which Prussia is resolved to indemnify herself in territory and treasure only helps to increase the soreness of the wound which remains in the side of her enemy and is a perpetual spur to her undying hate. After all, some mutual concession at the forthcoming negotiations that will attend the sittings of the National Assembly may go far to avert the terrible future for Europe that is involved in the implacable hostility of France and Germany. The Empire compelled the nation to maintain the armaments of war amid years of peace, and so no one was found to mourn greatly over its fall. The Republic owes it to the progress and liberty it represents that it should preach nobler doctrines than reprisal and unending war. Peace has its triumphs, which afford a safer and surer way to restore glory and happiness to France, and the Gospel rule, that "They who take the sword shall perish with the sword," is still as applicable to nations as to men. Waterloo has been avenged in various ways that the veterans of the First Empire never dreamed of. Let us trust that the people of France will leave Metz and Sedan and Paris to the equally unfailing obliteration of the future.

MINOR TOPICS.

All the talk about purifying and reorganizing the Republican Party in this City has, so far, borne little fruit. We chronicled some time ago the beginning of an effort by the State Committee to restore harmony and efficiency, and more recently the indictment presented by a special committee, appointed by the State Committee, to the General Committee of this City. That indictment, as our readers may remember, embodied grave charges against the party fidelity of members of the latter body; and a formal investigation was proposed as a preliminary to reform. This morning we print the response of the gentlemen designated by the General Committee to consider and report upon the subject. What they say does not promise a very happy result. They politely demur to the jurisdiction of the State Committee, and dispose of the demand for reconstruction by declaring that it is prompted by persons who act in the interest of a faction, and that it is in all respects inexpedient. That remedy will not heal our present party dissensions," we are told. The retention of office under Sheriff MORE than the party exists. The holding of such offices by Republicans, it is said, "is the evidence of party infidelity in the present infamous." The General Committee takes charge of whatever complaints may be preferred by resident Republicans, and has appointed another sub-committee of five to act in the premises. We seem no nearer the end than at the start.

New-York and Boston start simultaneously with organized efforts to help famishing France after the manner of our Irish and Lancashire distress precedents. We hope to see a generous rivalry among all the great cities of the Union in so sacred a work, and have no doubt that from every considerable port on our seaboard there will be dispatched United States vessels filled to the hatches with breadstuffs and provisions for a community whose need is very urgent. The correspondence of the Committee appointed yesterday by our Chamber of Commerce is sufficient guarantee that the work in hand will be thoroughly well done, and that the gift furnished to the citizens of the young Republic will be worthy of our community, and of its past and present fame of sympathy with the people of France.

The favorable reception of the proposals to form an Indian Territory on a footing almost entirely similar to the other Territories of the Union, marks a new departure in the progress of our aboriginal races. The Commission to be recommended is substantially that agreed on by the late Convention of the tribes at Okmulgee, the chief exception being that the right of appointing the Governors be reserved to the Executive, instead of their being, as the Indians proposed, "elected by the qualified electors of each nation." The spectacle of a community of red men managing their affairs, after the fashion of the free population around them, is something which all friends of their race will be greatly rejoiced to see, and which the probable passage of the bill just reported affords a near prospect of being put into actual practice.

National legislation is as little called upon to discriminate between rival schools of medicine as between those of theology or philosophy. If, therefore, as the homeopathic practitioners allege, there exists in the practice of our Government departments anything which excludes them from the common level of the profession, in the eye of the law, it certainly ought to be removed. The Pension Bureau seems to stand a little beyond its province in denying to the certificates of homeopathic doctors any medical value at all. Of course it is bound to discriminate between educated physicians and pretenders, but public opinion will not sustain it in definitely laying down a belief in homeopathy as sufficient evidence that a man is a quack.

The virtual defeat of the St. Croix Land-grant bill, yesterday, is a hopeful indication of the course hereafter to be pursued by the House in matters affecting the public domain. The fact that the grant covered by the bill is comparatively small, does not affect the merits of the question. The time has come when a firm stand must be made against all donations of public land for the benefit of enterprises which really deserve huge land monopolies. If Congress will be equally virtuous, and equally resolute in dealing with subsidies generally, the country will have reason to be thankful.

TWEED's Water bill, at Albany, and the mode in which it is being hurried through its various stages, affords a very suggestive comment upon any boast of all possible City Government according to Mr. PETER COOPER. The great moment of victory which this measure will originate, begins, literally, at the fountain-head, for the highly-convenient and indispensable lakes, which Mr. TWEED, compelled by the most laudable of motives, has been heading for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, have already risen in price from the 400,000, which was the value he originally placed on them, to the modest sum of $900,000. This goodly "plum" seems to have been set aside by the "Boss" for his own special use.

The resolution of the Commissioners of Emigration to reduce the commutation tax upon immigrants from its present rate of $2 50 per head to $1 50, will meet with general approval. It is highly undesirable that any public board in this City should have the command of more money than it absolutely needs; it is equally undesirable that any unnecessary difficulties should remain in the way of an influx of population, and it had become absolutely necessary for the proper accomplishment of the benevolent ends aimed at by the Commissioners of Emigration that there should be no great temptation for selfish ship-owners to land immigrants at ports where the commutation tax did not exist, but where the new arrivals could not be entitled to the benefit of funds which went into the pockets of private companies. At the new rate, there need be no difficulty experienced in providing for the reception and possible relief of immigrants. The adoption of this reform should not, however, be allowed to arrest the movement for national legislation upon the whole subject.

A cogent reply to the opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the equity of the case between the Government and the Union Pacific Railroad, in the matter of interest on the lien, has emanated from the pen of Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON. The argument of Mr. AKERMAN proceeded in good part on the hypothesis that the parties occupy the position of donor and donee. Mr. ATKINSON, on the contrary, maintains that the relation is that of grantor and grantee, and that as the sole under which the road was constructed constitute a contract, "the conditions of the contract must be sought in them and nowhere else." The debates in Congress in 1862 and 1864, when the two acts were respectively under discussion, are appealed to for proof that neither the Senate nor the House contemplated any other repayment of interest during the existence of the loan than might be had by keeping one-half of the compensation due the Company for the transportation of mails, troops and Government freight. The expenditure of the Government under these heads, before the building of the Road, exceeded seven millions annually, little more than one-half of which would repay the outlay of the Treasury on account of the Government bonds. A calculation made by Mr. ATKINSON shows that the saving in the cost of transportation which has accrued to the Government since it had the use of the railroad, which was fully opened only in the Spring of 1869, amounts to nearly eleven millions and a

We call attention briefly to-day to an appeal on behalf of friendless girls. It is a claim which might well enlist the sympathies of all classes of the community, from the richest to the poorest, and we earnestly trust that the response to the appeal will be speedy and liberal. Let our readers peruse the letter signed by Mrs. C. L. BRACE, and they will see for themselves how much need there is for their active help.

We cannot regret that we inadvertently gave the wrong date, yesterday, for Mr. PHELPS's lecture, and we shall apologize to any of our readers whom we may have put to inconvenience. The lecture is really to be delivered, for a charitable purpose, next Thursday evening, and we feel confident we know that people who were disappointed last night will be fully compensated by hearing one of our most eminent citizens.

THE LATEST CASUALTIES.

The Monkeyon Has Struck the Two Hundred Millions of Watery Illumination—Fatal Effects of the Mixture of Kerosene and Gasoline—Boss Tweed's Shameless Audacity—Sudden Death—Fatal Shooting—Suicide—Burglary—Fatal Disease.

Note is the employes on the Erie Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western have received their back pay in part for December and January. The others, however, and the engineers and firemen have been paid for December. These gentlemen received their money because the Company could not dispense with their services for a single day. For instance, if the workmen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad struck, the business of the road would come to a complete stand-still. But even these indispensables have not got their pay for December until the last of January, which always leaves the Company one month in their debt. The laborers, trackmen, watchmen, engineers, &c., who are not sufficiently organized to inaugurate a strike, have not received their pay since November. They are now afloat upon land and paying enormous prices for necessaries with hopes of a general strike. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists at the management of the past two years, when first a series of profusion occurred with months after the monies as Buffalo, Hornellville, Susquehanna, Jersey City depot and Piermont, and now comes starvation. Commencing nearly a day passed for the two months before the which was not marked by accidents. Many or ten came to Jersey City for several days in a crippled condition, awaiting to be sent to Buffalo, Hornellville, Susquehanna, &c., but were unable to make arrangements with the Chief Superintendent for their reception. For the past few days have been general disorganization, arising from bad management, and no confidence exists in the company's powers. Matters are now somewhat as they were a year ago, because the men have received part pay, because the Company owes them so much money, and because they cannot help themselves. Coal companies to bear the injustice, in hopes of getting some rebate. If any one, more impulsive than the rest, should complain of the treatment of the Company, he is at once discharged. Many have been turned from their quarters by their employers. This reaping the men out of their pay is causing much suffering, especially among the married trackmen, who are always away from their homes and are obliged to live where they can find employment. They are now paying three times their usual rent, and obliged to buy of the Company their provisions, which are of the poorest kind, so as to make a profit on the Company's investment. In addition to this, the train men are required to pay for their uniforms, which draws away from them a good deal of employment as conductors, and out of the pecuniary wreck of the coal trade, of the general withdrawal of the coal trade, of the pittance each man earns, and of the little work that is done, some idea of the Erie Company's management can be obtained. Its credit is gone.

The employes of the Fall River steamers have also suffered considerably by not getting their pay promptly. But even so even the scrubbing women had to wait sixty days for their wages.

The demoralizing influence of FISK is felt very greatly in the Erie Building, and the low, notorious character of the prominent representatives of the shipping interest in this City. These gentlemen expressed themselves unanimously in support of the Commissioners in the new rates, but advised a reduction of the head-money to $1 or $1 50. The Committee recommended that the head-money should be reduced from $1 50, the present tax, to $1 50. The report of the Committee was approved as amended. Resolutions to offset reduce the commutation to $1 50, subject to the approval of the Legislature, were adopted.

Mr. O'GORMAN drew attention to the fact that the annual election for officers of the Board would be held on next Thursday, the 9th inst., and after thanking the Board for their considerate and courteous conduct during his official term, tendered his resignation, to take effect after the present meeting. On motion of Commissioner HART the resignation was laid on the table, and the Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration—Reduction of the Commutation Tax.

The Commissioners of Emigration met, yesterday afternoon, President O'GORMAN in the chair, and present Messrs. BELL, HART, WALLACH, NICHOLSON, SCHAUB and BARE.

The Special Committee on the Reduction of the Commutation Tax reported that they had conferred with all the prominent representatives of the shipping interest in this City. These gentlemen expressed themselves unanimously in support of the Commissioners in the new rates, but advised a reduction of the head-money to $1 or $1 50. The Committee recommended that the head-money should be reduced from $1 50, the present tax, to $1 50. The report of the Committee was approved as amended. Resolutions to offset reduce the commutation to $1 50, subject to the approval of the Legislature, were adopted.

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CHINA.

Chung-How's Mission—Grand Commercial on His Departure—Resignation of the Chinese Prime Minister—The First Chinese Railroad—Curious Chinese Justice—Japanese Embassy to China—New Chinese Gun-Boat—A Devil in the Weaving Channel—Another Coolie Mutiny.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

The Shanghai journals are so full of the particulars of Mr. BURLINGAME'S visit—which has been the great event of the fortnight in your northern friends—that, long before this reaches you, your readers will have been in possession of complete details. Apart from this, however, there are some interesting items of news, political and commercial, to communicate. The most important in local estimation is, naturally, the mission of CHUNG-HOW to France, sanctioning which various little details are coming to light strongly illustrative of the anti-foreign tone of the Chinese Government. Upon leaving Tientsin he was escorted on board the steamer by a large force of "braves," mostly foreign drilled, who, after presenting arms in the most orthodox manner, suddenly stepped upon their knees and performed the ceremony of the *Kowtow*, or "head-knocking." The night, if not sublime, was amazing and impressive, as four thousand men simultaneously performed a feat that looked as if each one was trying to stand upon his head. On passing the celebrated Taku forts, a grand salute was fired in honor of His Excellency, and heavens innumerable, of every conceivable color and device, covered the forts as graciously likened by Mr. OLIPHANT—of "Oneida" celebrity—to "fresh pergaord pies." The Seaside herald was decorated with a huge red-silken banner, flying at the fore, having in its centre a white stork, which, among both Chinese and Japanese, is considered a most auspicious bird, as it is the emblem of longevity. Nothing, in fact, could be grander than all connected with CHUNG-HOW'S departure, while in smooth water. But no sooner had we got outside the Taku bar than Boreas practically demonstrated how very little respect he had for even an envoy from the "Brother of the Sun." His Excellency was sea-sick exceedingly—an occurrence which has caused natural grief to the many well-wishers in the South.

CHUNG-HOW'S SUCCESSOR.

The successor of CHUNG-HOW in the important posts he held of Superintendent of Trade at the three northern ports and Superintendent of the Arsenal, is LI-HUNG-CHANG, at present Viceroy of the Chih-li Province, as able, unscrupulous, and foreign-hating Chinaman, though shrewd enough to avail himself of foreign aid to carry out his own schemes. He will be remembered by American readers as the employer of WARD and BURGEVINE. But simultaneously with his appointment appears a memorial in the Pekin Gazette from WEN-HSIANG, the Prime Minister, requesting to be relieved from "his more heavy responsibilities." He expresses his willingness to continue as head of the Foreign Office, but states that increasing infirmities necessitate a less constant strain upon his mind. This may be partly true, but is generally attributed to a desire to keep aloof from the retrograde party as much as possible. They would gladly oust him from the Foreign Office, but have no statesman fit to succeed him, his conciliatory manners and tyrannic recognition of the necessities of foreign intercourse having frequently smoothed the way of troublesome negotiations. As might have been expected, the foreign residents at Shanghai did not take quite as unprejudiced a view of CHUNG-HOW'S action in the Ten-tsin matter as did the foreign representatives at Pekin. Upon landing he was mobbed in a manner that reflected little credit upon the discretion of the parties present. I am, however, inclined to think that this unlawful expression of opinion may do good. The Chinese think foreigners—English and Americans especially—will suffer anything for money, and the unceremonious hustling bestowed upon a real Chinese high official will at all events show them that no fear of consequences would deter these nationalities from taking action, if provoked. A belief prevails that we dare not insult a Mandarin, so though obliged to condemn the act from an international point of view, I cannot pretend to feel sorry for it. The London brewers' threat to flog the Austrian General, HAYNAU, did more to illustrate English opinion of his brutalities than reams of foolscap, or columns of type. It may be the same with the Chinese.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN CHINA.

The first railroad in China was formally tried by LI-HUNG-CHANG on his taking charge of the Ten-tsin Arsenal, a tramway of some three miles extending around the establishment. This will, doubtless, be the parent of a railroad system ultimately as grand in its distances as our own. LI expressed himself as much pleased, and looked as if he thought it an improvement upon the "Pekin cart." With all his anti-foreign feelings, I should not be surprised if he become the first patron of the iron road in this country. He likes our inventions, but hates our persons.

A CURIOUS SPECIMEN OF CHINESE JUSTICE.

A curious specimen of Chinese justice is afforded by the action lately taken by the Nankin officials to discover the murderer of Viceroy MA. A native, suspected of being the criminal, was arrested, and, declining to criminate himself, was, *more Chinensi*, subjected to the most horrible tortures to make him confess. He was racked until every joint was dislocated, beaten till he was one mass of wounds and bruises, made to kneel on hot chains, and squeezed between flat boards until he nearly resembled a squashed cockroach—in fact everything that could be done without killing him, appears to have been tried. But in spite of it all he kept his own counsel. It is said, I know not how truly, that the officials even besought him with tears in their eyes to confess "something" and so save them the bother and trouble of further inquiry! Enraged at his obstinacy they finally abandoned their experiments upon his nervous system and—fell back upon his mother-in-law, whom they subjected to a similar course. The poor old lady—really the idea is so absurd in view of the "chaff" usually leveled at that relation, that one can scarcely help laughing, despite the villainous nature of the proceeding—who possessed a considerable amount of "grit," held out for some time, but finally gave way at the "squashing" stage, and told all she knew. This was to the effect that her son-in-law was one of a band of Chekiang pirates, adding to the pursuit of trading junks that of managing a pawnbroker's establishment by way of more easily disposing of the stolen property. His associates having murdered a Mandarin, he revealed their names, upon the distinct understanding that their lives would be spared. MA, however, with true Chinese faithlessness, put them to death, and the prisoner, deeming it his duty to revenge them, assassinated MA. The story is so likely to be an invention, under "pressure" of circumstances, as not. But it has simplified matters amazingly. The murderer has been found, and his head will very shortly be detached from his body. The Mandarins have done their duty, and the old woman is dying of her tortures. What more, say the Chinese, would you have?

A JAPANESE ENVOY SNUBBED.

A Japanese Envoy to China, who, with his suite, recently went up to Tien-tsin, has just returned. His object was said to be that of negotiating an alliance with the Chinese Government in undertaking a campaign against Corea. But the Coreans are nominal tributaries of the Chinese, and are considered remarkably disagreeable people to quarrel with by the degenerate descendants of GENGHIS KHAN. So the Japanese was politely snubbed and told to mind his own business. If ever a quarrel should arise between the two countries, this little episode will not be forgotten, and China will find she made a mistake in being rude to their despised, but far more advanced, neighbors.

AN UNEXPECTED REWARD.

An interesting illustration of the fact that charity sometimes meets with a reward, even in this world, is afforded by the last passage of the steamer *Sin Nanning*. When off Foochow she fell in with a disabled junk, and at the earnest request of the junk-master towed her into that port. It turned out that the vessel was one of the Lay-Chow tribute junks, and had on board bullion to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, of which five thousand were paid as salvage to the fortunate *Sin Nanning*.

CHINESE MACHINERY.

The engines of a new Chinese gun-boat, constructed by natives, were tried, and found to be weak most unfortunately, a few days since. The native Government has determined upon getting its ice from clinks, and an expert has been sent for to England. Upon his arrival the construction of an armored frigate will be at once proceeded with, the Marine Constructor to the Imperial Government, Mr. A. G. LANGREN, furnishing the design. Verily the world moves—even in China.

A DEVIL IN THE WOOSUNG CHANNEL.

The Chinese believe a devil in the Woosung Channel to be the cause of the non-removal of various wrecks which now incumber it. It appears that the authorities ascertained the exact position of one of the darkest wrecks, and sent divers with viewsfor to blow it up. But the devil removed at the night, and next day it could not be found. It has been suggested that if they would trust the job to me to the "foreign devils" they would prove a match for his diabolic existence. Ever Johnny stirred his head at this. The plain Anglish of it all is that the Chinese are bound by treaty to devote a certain portion of the tonnage-dues to clearing the channel. This they neglect to do, and, as the span of the investment will gravely propound any ridiculous excuse that comes uppermost. The "devil" story does not come from the responsible officials, but circulates among the lower classes as "coming from the yamens." Childish enough it is, it serves to illustrate the universal want of good faith in everything and everybody connected by the natives.

THE UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER MONOCACY.

The United States war steamer *Monocacy* is undergoing extensive repairs at Shanghai, to the extent of some $3,000, and will, it is said, remain in dock for some months. Her crew are berthed in a vessel chartered for the purpose, and as Winter is nearing in their will not be subject to much risk in the way of sickness.

ANOTHER COOLIE MUTINY.

Another coolie mutiny is reported, the emigrants by the *Ville de Paris* having murdered the Captain and compelled the crew to leave the vessel. As she was under the French flag, Mr. DARBY, the French Consul at Canton, took the matter in hand, and getting the assistance of a gun-boat, pursued and captured the mutineers, ninety-six of whom are now in safe keeping at Macao. Considering the atrocities of the system, there is, perhaps, more excuse for the mutinies than might appear. Those who are found guilty of complicity, however, are sure of being hanged. In this slave-trade in a new guise to continue without protest from leading powers is PATHAM.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Meeting Yesterday—Aid for France—Steam on the Canals—A Pacific Cable—And the Venerable Peter Cooper Reading the Absolution for Tammany.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon. Mr. WM. E. DODGE presided. After the reading of the minutes, the Executive Committee reported favorably on the nomination of Mr. CHARLES G. FRANKLYN to membership, and he was elected. Mr. G. W. LANE was re-elected a member of the Arbitration Committee. Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL then offered the following preamble and resolution:

AID FOR FRANCE.

The intelligence that has reached us of an armistice having been agreed on between the contending Powers of Germany and France, affords the hope that hostilities may not be renewed, but that a lasting and honorable peace may be permanently established between these two nations. It is, however, an undoubted fact that great distress exists at present throughout France, owing to the successful losses sustained by her people during the war, the withdrawal of large numbers of her able-bodied population from productive employments, and the consequent paralysis of her industries and commerce. Reliable accounts have been received that the necessaries of life have been reduced to the lowest depths of penury, and that very many are now suffering all the miseries of starvation and want in their most appalling forms. Much bread is the appeal of the imperial and the surrounding fields, but of the agricultural districts the enemy of which the great necessity is at present a sufficient supply of food. The Chamber of Commerce, without considering further as to the merits of this struggle, and without taking any part in the broad question of Christian benevolence, recognizes the duty and the necessity of extending liberal and immediate aid to a noble and gallant people—a people who, in our early history, were our political allies and friends, and whose hands were not withheld in the hour of our country's need, but who gave cheerfully of their means to secure to us that which we value most of all—our country's liberties. Appreciating these facts, the Chamber of Commerce therefore, friendly relations which should exist between nations, and in view of the many precedents of a similar character, the Chamber of Commerce recommends that a united and organized movement be made to relieve, so far as may be practicable, the distress which at present exists among the great body of France, and calling upon all the generous distinctions of nationality or opinions, to co-operate with it in carrying on this beneficent work.

It is resolved, therefore, that a Committee of thirty gentlemen be appointed by the Chair, to take such steps as may be deemed effective to present an appeal to the community, to secure contributions from those who are willing to respond, and to determine on the best form of conveyance of the means which may be placed in their hands.

Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES ably supported this preamble and resolution, and referred to the aid which France had rendered this country in her trying time. The resolution was adopted, and the following Committee, called for by it, was appointed:

Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. E. Dodge, S. B. Ruggles, Alfred S. Barnes, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles H. Russell, D. Jones McBurney, Henry Clews, George Cabot Ward, Pitt Cooke, W. Watts Sherman, A. T. Stewart, Oliver Harriman, A. B. Hull, R. G. Jaffray, Morris K. Jesup, John Taylor Johnston, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Lanier, Henry Ludlum, J. Pierpont Morgan, L. P. Morton, Jackson S. Schultz, R. Warren Weston, Anson Phelps Stokes, John A. Stewart, Cyrus W. Field, Stephen W. Carey, William Seymour, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Elliot F. Shepard, John T. Denny.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES then announced that the Chamber could communicate in a week with Canton, the cable having been laid to Singapore. This fact, he observed, was satisfactory; but on the other hand, the prices of ocean telegraphy were so heavy as to be almost oppressive. It costs $42 to send the smallest message by way of England to Ceylon, and he considered this another reason for a Pacific cable.

PETER COOPER said that the high prices were absolutely unavoidable, as the telegraph companies could not afford to charge less.

Mr. RUGGLES observed that he did not believe that they could, and he did not wish to accuse them of any exorbitant demands. He had merely wished to impress upon the Chamber was the necessity of a Pacific Ocean cable, laid at the expense of the Government.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

Mr. HENRY R. WORTHINGTON then read a long and able report upon the subject of application of steam to canals. The report recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the application of steam to canal navigation deserves the favorable consideration and encouragement, as tending to increase the efficiency, capacity and economy of our system of inland transportation.

W. B. GRIFFITHS moved the report be recommitted, and that the Committee be instructed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature asking them to give aid to the project.

Mr. WORTHINGTON said that it was of no use to go for aid to the Legislature on the subject. He had been to them before, and he was answered then, as he would doubtless be answered again, that if the invention were a good thing, it would succeed by itself; if it were not a good thing, it would fail. He did not wish to have the responsibility of the matter on his shoulders.

Mr. GRIFFITHS trusted that the report might be recommitted, and that the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. WORTHINGTON) would be induced to give the matter the benefit of his experience.

PETER COOPER spoke at considerable length in favor of the application of steam to canal traffic, and said that he believed that the main obstacles to it would be overcome.

Mr. RUGGLES suggested that the resolution be forwarded to the Canal Board of the State, instead of to the Legislature, as the Canal Board had entire power in the matter. This suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. RUGGLES subsequently offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee No. 6 is hereby requested to consider and report on the expediency of applying to the Legislature to propose an amendment to the State Constitution, committing the management of the canals to a General Superintendent, with assistants, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

Capt. SNOW offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That measures be taken to obtain permanent accommodations for the use of the Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved, That Messrs. A. A. LOW, WM. E. DODGE and GEORGE OPDYKE be and are hereby appointed a special Committee on a new building, with power to collect information and submit recommendations to the Chamber on this subject.

PETER'S APOLOGY FOR TAMMANY.

Mr. PETER COOPER at this point took the floor and read the following paper:

Feeling impelled by life-long desire to do what I can to call and fix the attention of every citizen on a course of action that I believe to be an indispensable requisite to enable our beloved City to maintain its supremacy as the commercial emporium of the United States. This can only be done by the adoption of a course of policy that will meet and be equal to the demands of commerce. Our present commercial supremacy will require for its preservation an enlarged and well-devised system, one that will provide the means required to enable goods of all grades to be landed, stored and transferred from one place to another at as small a cost as the same can be done in any other commercial city in the country. It has become absolutely indispensable for us to improve our canals, and to provide a system of transferring goods from one to another. Our Quarantine regulations are defective, and every month's delay in commencing operations with the health of the City and the safety of the revenue. By our present arrangements we are losing a large portion of the imports and exports of goods and the railroad freights are so great that millions of dollars' worth of goods are now sent West which would otherwise be transferred to the East. There is no other port in the world out of New-York that can compete successfully for the great commercial movements of this country. Our Commissioners of Emigration are doing more good than any other institution, in association that has labored persistently, through a long course of years, to obtain the establishment of a system, and I will say that I have never before seen so much energy and ability as they have now manifested. Our Legislature must, for an indefinite period, meet them 1 now age, with the men now holding power under the new charter, a charter that was passed by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of the State.

It is well for all to look at what has been preserved to our City by the Legislature of the present Winter. That Legislature gave us a new charter, one that is more effective to present an appeal to the community, to secure contributions from those who are willing to respond, and to determine on the best form of conveyance of the means which may be placed in its hands.

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SHIPPING.

The Championship—Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion Again.

JOSEPH DION, now in San Francisco, challenges the winner of the present match for the championship and diamond cue.

RUDOLPHE is on the eve of leaving for San Francisco to play with JOSEPH DION a match of three games, one English, one French and the other American, each for $1,000 a side, in gold. The match is not yet fully made, however, and may not be, notwithstanding RUDOLPHE has been guaranteed $250 by way of traveling expenses. That expert was to have left on Thursday. It appears from the appended card from CYRILLE DION that he still lingers, in expectation of having one more brush before he wades out of the slush of Gotham, and it is understood that he will remain here several days:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Learning that Mr. A. P. RUDOLPHE has at different times and in different places, within the past forty-eight hours, expressed a desire to "play somebody," I beg you will accord me sufficient space to announce my willingness to accommodate him to play him on the following terms as our last contest, with exception as to odds, viz., an even game, 2,000 points up, on a 5½x11 Phelan & Collender four-pocket table, with 2½-inch balls, for $1,000 or more a side, but not less than $1,000. Contest to take place six or ten days from date, or as soon as the public building in which we last played can be secured. If neither that nor any other suitable public hall can be had, I will play Mr. RUDOLPHE on the above terms in private. Will meet him or his representative at the office of the *Clipper* this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to sign articles, deposit half forfeit, and appoint final stakeholder.

Yours very truly,

CYRILLE DION.

FRANK PARKER, the regnant champion, and possessor of the coveted diamond cue, will not go to San Francisco, to play the games of three and four ball carroms, proposed by JOSEPH DION. He will, however, go to Boston and play EDWARD DARNELL, of that City, for $500 a side, at either of the above games.

There is an abundance of contests in prospective. TIM FLYNN, of the Times Billiard-room, will play DARNELL in private, at the three-ball game, and on condition that PARKER CARNE (now a New-Orleanian) will consent, parties in this City will match him to play RUDOLPHE for $1,000 a side.

In addition to the above, a seven days' tournament to decide the championship of New-England, is to be inaugurated, as is hinted on the 20th; while a similar affair, to determine the championship of the North-western States, and to last nine days, will be instituted at Chicago on the 21st.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871:

IRON FRONTS.

Two first-class stores, north-east corner Mulberry and Worth-streets, five stories each; one 25.2 by 81.9, and the other 17.3 by 87.7; JOHN M. STELMETZ, owner.

One first-class store, Nos. 19, 14 and 16 John-street, five stories; 58.10 by 59; MRS. ANDERSON, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One hotel, north side of Spring-street, 125 feet west of Broadway, six stories, 80 by 75, to be connected with Prescott House; CHAS. KNOX, owner.

Three tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-third-street, 304.4 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 20.10 by 63; MICHAEL MURRAY, owner.

One tenement-house, east side of First-avenue, 19 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, four stories, 19 by 45; JOHN O'BRIEN, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Seventeenth-street, 125 feet east of Avenue B, four stories, 25 by 84; WILLIAM SHULL, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 75 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 25 by 87; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

Three stores and tenements, south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, four stories, 75 by 87; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Orchard-street, five stories, 22.11 by 50; L. HORN, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Orchard-street, five stories, 22.11 by 50; L. HORN, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Orchard-street, 22.11 by 70; L. HORN, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Orchard-street, 22.11 by 70; GEO. W. FOLSOM, owner.

One first-class store, No. 761 Hudson-street, six stories, 20 by 82; CATHARINE HALL, owner.

One factory, Thirty-fifth-street, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue, eight stories, 75.8 by 197 feet; JOSEPH P. HALL, owner.

One stable, south side of Seventeenth-street, 125 feet east of Avenue B, on rear, two stories, 14x4 by 15.6 feet; WILLIAM SAMUEL, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	13	Stores and tenements	6
Iron fronts	2	Three-story stores	1
Brick fronts	10	Factory	1
Hotel	1	Stable	1
Tenement houses	6		

FOUL STREETS.

The Ooze and Ooze-How Tammany Takes the Public Money—A Mud Fleet—Ring for the Swindlers.

That our streets are in such condition as to be almost impassable for pedestrians, is a fact every citizen can see for himself; nor does it need any intimate acquaintance with hydraulic laws to know that the filth which has been permitted to accumulate in our high ways and byways will speedily breed disease and death should the present warm weather continue. Life and health, therefore, no less than comfort and cleanliness, are being sacrificed to the greed of Tammany for illicit gain, as the outrageous foulness of our streets is directly due to the wanton neglect of the ministers of our reigning powers. The street-cleaning contract has always been one of the most brazen of the many infamous means devised for robbing a patient public, but it is now less endurable than ever. When Tammany found it had possession of the Legislature last Winter, it did not neglect the opportunity to turn a dishonest penny in this direction, and introduced a clause into the new charter fixing the compensation of the street-cleaning contract at $572,000. This was only an advance of about $4,000 on the previous rate, but there was another clause empowering the Board of Health, which had meantime been reconstructed in the interest of Tammany, to contract with this street-cleaning company—but no one else—for such additional street-cleaning as might be deemed necessary, and the money required to pay for the same was to be raised by tax. Under this authority a contract was made with contractor BROWN at a price which was understood to be based upon an estimate of $60 per mile, when the actual cost was little more than a third of that amount. This arrangement continued until Nov. 1, including the whole City in its terms, and under it BROWN was paid over $280,000 for work for which he had already been paid $200,000 under the law. While he was being paid the additional sum he made some pretense of fulfilling the terms of his contract, but it is notorious that he has utterly neglected the streets, except some few of the leading thoroughfares, since his contract with the Board of Health expired. His agreement with the City requires him to keep every mile and every inch of every avenue open during seasons of snow, and our citizens do not need to be told that he has entirely ignored that duty. The snow has indeed been removed from Broadway, but that was a special job for which he was to receive an extra and some fancy price not yet divulged, so that he is not entitled to credit on his contract for performance that resulted in great public convenience. Aside from these extras, he has received over $250,000 for work which was vastly better done under Mr. WHITNEY for $128,500. But that gentleman was driven by public clamor as his short-comings to relinquish the contract, while the equanimity of his successor has evidently been disturbed by any outcry at his dereliction.

The streets are just now too foul for any civilized community to endure, and unless New-York desires to be smothered in its own refuse, something must speedily be done to clear them of the filth which has accumulated since BROWN rested from his labors on the 1st of November last. The Street-Cleaning Commission, of which Mayor HALL and Recorder HACKETT are dominant members, might easily accomplish that great public benefit by withholding BROWN'S pay until he had earned it by doing his work. That device was frequently employed against Mr. WHEELER, who was not a slave of the Ring, but the street-cleaning contractor has never been denied payment of bills as soon as presented, so far as the public is informed. The Street Commission can only pay these bills when satisfied that the work has been duly performed according to contract, and it is a striking proof of the unsuspecting character of Mayor HALL, that they have been paid during the months of November, December and January. The many cases of neglect in almost every street, but the Mayor having the certificate of the contractor that the work has been done, the semi-monthly bills continue to be paid. It is understood that some move will be made in the Board of Health in regard to the condition of the streets as a sanitary matter, and it is not improbable that some revelation may be forced which will compel the Tammany thieves to surrender some small portion of this street-cleaning plunder for the public benefit; in other words, that they will be compelled to devote a small portion of the $150,000 appropriated to street-cleaning to the purpose for which it was designed.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Jacob-street, Nos. 11, 13 and 15, rear, AMBROSE K. and SMITH ELY, Jr., owners; unsafe walls, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17, AMBROSE K. and SMITH ELY, Jr., owners; unsafe front and rear walls, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, No. 17, rear, AMBROSE K. and SMITH ELY, Jr., owners; unsafe wall, bulged, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, No. 25, HENRY MANGEL, owner; unsafe front wall, bulged, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, No. 28, JOHN MORISSEY, owner; unsafe front wall, bulged, cracked and settled.

Jacob-street, Nos. 29 and 31, PETER MASON owner; unsafe front walls, bulged, cracked and settled.

Greene-street, No. 217, Locillard estate, owner; unsafe front wall, piers, lintels dangerously insecure.

Pearl-street, No. 97, JNO. STEWARD, owner; unsafe chimney.

Cortlandt-street, No. 47, Dodge estate, owner; unsafe rear wall.

Leonard-street, No. 162, JOHN OTT, owner; unsafe rear wall.

Monroe-street, No. 222, RALPH DEWSON, owner; unsafe front wall and lintel course.

Building, Fiftieth-street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, J. J. TOWNSEND, owner; unsafe wall and westerly pier.

Beekman-street, No. 122, Schermerhorn estate, owner; unsafe rear wall, arches, and first-story floor.

Beekman-street, No. 124, Schermerhorn estate, owner; unsafe floor-beams, deflected.

Water-street, No. 87, Mrs. MARY E. GOULD, owner; unsafe cracked, and bulged rear wall.

Worth-street, No. 160, JOHN SEXTON, owner; unsafe front and rear walls, cracked, bulged and settled.

Front-street, No. 287, DANIEL S. MILLER, owner; unsafe third floor, beams, and columns.

Front-street, No. 65, Whitney estate, owner; unsafe and broken fourth-story beams and header sprung.

Reade-street, No. 60, FREDERICK M. FEYERE, owner; unsafe and deflected header frame of stair way.

Centre-street, No. 25, Manhattan Banking Company, owner; unsafe upper floor, deflected beams.

Centre-street, No. 27, FORDHAM MORRIS, owner; unsafe front wall, rear wall of extension, and lintels, sills, &c.

Centre-street, No. 84, DAVID M. SMITH, owner; unsafe and broken chimney.

Building, Avenue A, east side, 50 feet north of north-east corner of Twelfth-street, JOSIAH MANNING, owners; unsafe roof, settled.

Cedar-street, No. 101, W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; unsafe rear wall and brick arches.

Cedar-street, No. 103, W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; unsafe chimneys.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick store, No. 113 Nassau-street, five stories, 25 by 100, damaged by fire, and to be restored to the same condition as it was previous to the fire; owner, M. J. GILHOOLEY.

One brick store, No. 63 Rutgers-street, five stories, 25 by 60, damaged by fire, to be rebuilt; owner, JOHN HECKLER.

One brick dwelling, No. 31 East Seventeenth-street, four stories, 25 by 63, one-story extension on rear, 14 feet high, and the front fitted up for business purposes; owner, WM. H. JACKSON.

One frame and brick dwelling, No. 506 Pearl-street, three stories, 19 by 42, damaged by fire, to be rebuilt; owner, JAMES BARRET.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great attraction at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 2,) was the sale of property belonging to the "Cipriani estate, made by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. The attendance at the auction was large, and among those present were quite a number of heavy real estate speculators. The bidding on the property offered, was not, however, as spirited as was expected, and the general result of the day's business may be said to have disappointed those interested in the sale. With the exception of the Maiden-street house and lot, large figures were not obtained. The following is a brief report of the sale, as well as of other business transacted.

R. H. LUDLOW & Co., MOSES WILKINS, auctioneer, by order of JOHN A. DIX and HENRY IIS E. BOUTE, executors of the estate of A. J. CIPRIANI, deceased, disposed of property as follows, belonging to the said estate; the first piece offered comprised a five-story and basement, marble and iron front, building, and lot, twenty-three feet nine inches front, located on the south side of Pine-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, and known as No. 11. The building is now rented at the rate of $4,250 per annum, all the leases expire May 1, except that of the second floor, which is leased until May 1, 1872, at the rate of $1,700 per year. The property was sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000, belonging to the Marshall estate, interest payable in gold. The first bid on the premises was $60,000, and they were finally sold to Messrs. HEINRIX & LOWENSTEIN for $65,500—a very reasonable price when the location for business purposes is considered. The next property sold was No. 45 Liberty-street, a four-story and basement brick store and lot, 27 feet front, situated on the north side of the street, about the block east of Nassau. These premises were sold subject to a mortgage of $30,000. They are rented until May 1, at $2,000, and the Croton Water tax. The first bid made was $18,000, and from this point the price was run up to $26,500, at which sum the property was purchased by AUGUSTUS HEIL. The last piece of City property offered belonging to this estate comprised a four-story and basement brick store and lot, 20 feet 4 inches front, known as No. 79 Nassau, on the west side of the street, and the one next lot to the corner of John-street. The premises are now rented for $1,700 a year. For the possession of this property considerable anxiety was evinced, resulting in an active competition. Started at $20,000, it was at length sold to Wm. HENRY for $30,000. In the case of each of the buildings above specified, they in each instance covered the entire, or nearly the entire lot.

The auctioneers next disposed of other assets belonging to the Cipriani estate, a report of which, although not exactly coming under the head of real estate, is still a matter of business interest, six-sixteenths interest in ships belonging to the Black Ball line of packets sold as follows: Two-sixteenths of *Great Western*, ship, 1,303 tons burden, now on her voyage to Liverpool, sold to S. W. CLERY for $2,250; one-sixteenth of *James Foster, Jr.*, ship, 1,492 tons, now in port, sold to same buyer for $1,350; two-sixteenths of *Neptune*, ship, 1,529 tons, now on her voyage from Liverpool to this port, sold to W. NELSON for $2,850; one-sixteenth of *Harvest Queen*, ship, 1,034 tons, also on her voyage to this port, sold to last-named purchaser for $1,100. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip in three subdivisions was also sold at the following percentages: Certificate No. 1,846, May 22, 1868, for $730, sold at 97 per cent.; certificate No. 1,371, April 30, 1869, for $1,000, sold at 93½ per cent. Certificate No. 798, April 13, 1870, for $1,100, sold at 89 per cent. MONMOUTH PARK was the purchaser in each instance. The last of the assets sold comprised a farm of 404 acres 111 perches of land located in Barret (formerly Paloe) Township, Monroe County, Penn., within seven miles of the villages of Cowbansink and Oaklands. The entire farm was sold to Mr. WILLIAM TAPSCOTT, at the rate of $2.15 per acre, and this transaction closed the Cipriani sale.

Messrs. LUDLOW & CO. next disposed of the property known as No. 141 Reade-street, situated on the south side, between Hudson and Greenwich, consisting of a two 25 by 75.6, upon which are erected two two-story and basement brick dwellings, fronted and rear with all kinds of improvements and known as EMPIRE S. M. CO., No. 261 Bowery, N. Y.

The property was sold to Mr. WILLIAM TAPSCOTT, at the rate of $2.15 per acre, and this transaction closed the Cipriani sale.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY-FIVE new two-story brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Carroll and Macomb's-place and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn as a speculation, or for private residence, commanding the view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey Coast, as also the Ocean and the Upper Bay. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, and basement, No.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY
and from Glasgow and Derry.
and forwarded to and from all railway sta-
Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway,
Denmark, Australia, speedily,
and cheaply as by any other route or
STEAMERS. STEAMERS.
Sat. Feb. 4 Devonia..... Wed. Feb. 8
Sat. Feb. 11 Ismailia..... Wed. Feb. 15
Sat. Feb. 18 Tripoli..... Wed. Mar. 1
Sat. Feb. 25 Dublin..... Wed. Mar. 8
Sat. Mar. 4 Cambria..... Wed. Mar. 15
Sat. Mar. 11 Victoria..... Wed. April 5
SATURDAY and alternate WEDNES-
Steamer, from Pier No. 20 North River.
PASSAGE IN GOLD. PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
$75 | Steerage..... $30
80 | To London..... 35
75 | To Paris..... 35
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam,
Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Cabin can be berthed here at moderate rates by pay-
Steerage passengers to be berthed on the
Further information apply at the Company's
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY will dispatch four of their first-
class powerful iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WED-
NESDAY.
Capt. PECK..... Feb. 8, 6 P. M.
EDWARD, Capt. GREEN..... Feb. 15, 12 M. P. M.
ERIN, Capt. T. BROWN..... Feb. 22, 6 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. E. FREEMAN..... Mar. 1, at 12 P. M.
CITY, Capt. WHITEHEAD..... March 8, at 6 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..... March 15, at 1 P. M.
Rates of passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $80, cur-
Freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawton, Saturday, Feb. 11, 10
A.M.
ITALY, Gregory, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P.M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75
and $80, according to location. Steerage, $30, gold.
Through steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queens-
town, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's
Pier, No. 47 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GOLD DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPA-
NY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-
YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort, THURSDAY, Feb. 2,
LAFAYETTE, Roussau, SATURDAY, Feb. —
—The Washington will sail direct for Bor-
deaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COM-
PANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY
REDUCED.
Through Rates, New-York to San Francisco,
Cabin, $150 to $170. Steerage, $60.
Through tickets to the interior of North
and South China, Japan and Australia.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North
River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day
after.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medical attendant carried free.
Pier A, RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CORBIN, con-
necting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San
Diego, Cal., and Panama.
The splendid new steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Fran-
cisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and to
be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's
office, No. 1 Battery Place, New-York.
Freight will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday,
Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers
for collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight engagements, and all further infor-
mation, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSEN-
GER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND AT-
LANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY,
Feb. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY,
Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 29 Wall-st.

ERIE, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 7,
from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURS-
DAY, Feb. 9, from Pier No. 29 North River,
at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight
or passage, rates and bills of lading in connection with
the Southern and Gulf Freight line
Through rates and bills of lading to all points in connection with
Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. H. JOWES, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R.
No. 329 Broadway. No. 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZILS.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th
of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TRELAWNEY, Feb. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. C. R. SLOCUM, March 20.
HAMMACK, Capt. WIRE, April 20.
Splendid new and fast steamers, specially built
for the St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio
Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of
cabin passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock
P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
CASTILIAN, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICKLEN..... Feb. 2.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau).Feb. 23.
Not freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Alongside Mail Steamer, Capt. VAN SICKLEN, COLUMBIA,
Capt. H. VAN SICKLEN, will sail Jan. 26, at 3
P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
Direct, Yucatan and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Steamer Pier 7 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana
and VERA CRUZ. (for freight only), Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Feb. 15
CLEOPATRA, Friday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Saturday, March 4
The best line of steamers now in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
FOR NEW-CASTLE, WILMINGTON AND
PHILADELPHIA.
The steamer Reliance will
leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Freight for all points on the Junction and
Breakwater Railroad, Delaware Railroad, Delaware
and Chesapeake Canal and Peninsula Railroad, leaves
every day at 3 P. M., or on arrival of the
cars. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Travellers or gentlemen going to Europe on the Con-
tinent of Europe, who can leave the express of a
traveller, should never leave Paris without one. They
are invaluable in relieving the travelers from
annoying delay of cases and vexatious passport
examination and obtaining of baggage; in se-
curing the best accommodations, in preventing the
imposition, and an liability of cheat-
ing to which they are exposed in visits from one part of
the Continent. Competent and trustworthy travelling
servants may always be obtained by
applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue
Neuve, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well-known steam-ship
WINNEGANT,
Capt. BOLGER,
will leave Pier No. 43 North River, on SATURDAY,
Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Savan-
nah, Louisville, Portland and all points on the Missis-
sippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-
Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommoda-
tions, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 36 Liberty-st.
Steamer for LOUISVILLE, will leave Pier No. 3
North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 128 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY
PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN
NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED
CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
ALSO
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND
BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8
PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR
SAFE AND PROFITABLE
INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTION-EER,
No. 2 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURI-
TIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST,
A SPECIALITY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY
YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND
GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
ON
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE
PUBLIC.
Earnings large and secured interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will fur-
nish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company on the 31st day of December, 1870, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:
Premiums unassured 31st December, 1869..... $270,130 97
Premiums received during the year end-
ing 31st December, 1870..... 1,068,031 36
Total premiums..... $1,338,162 33
Earned premiums of the year..$1,015,252 32
Interest received during the year..... 60,250 24
Re-insurance and return pre-
miums..... 282,624 43
ASSETS
31st December, 1870.
Cash in banks..... $256,079 09
United States stock..... 227,425 00
Stocks of State and corpora-
tions and loans on stock..... 185,023 25—$1,004,527 34
Subscription notes, (of which
$126,401 25 are not yet due)..... $225,576 09
Bills receivable, unsecured..... 2,000 00
Bills receivable, (matured)..... 171,241 47
Accrued interest and unsettled
accounts..... 20,219 30— 422,760 84
Total amount of assets..... $1,427,413 20
The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per
Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates
of the Company, to the holders, their legal representatives,
or assigns, on and after the 1st March next.
After allowing for the probable losses in the case of
each risk now unadjusted claims, they have
also, in addition to a Semi-annual Dividend, this day
paid in cash on the Subscription Notes, received to
return to the dealers entitled to the same, Ten per
Cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the
year ending 31st December, 1870, for which Certifi-
cates will be issued on or after the 1st of April next.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr., L. BIERWIRTH,
GEORGE MOSIER, SIMON DE VISSER,
H. B. DAVISON, JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
A. DE MOYNE, Jr., ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. LYMAN, FRED. G. FOSTER,
C. KUHLAND, JOHN DICK,
JOHN CHEESEBROUGH, CHAS. H. HALLINGER,
LAWRENCE WELLS, LOUIS JAY,
FRANCIS COTTENET, JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES LULING, N. D. CARLILE,
ALEX. MITCHELL, Jr., JOHN J. PACHECO,
GEORGE F. THOMAS, C. L. F. ROSE,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL, WM. G. WILSON,
W. P. CLYDE, Jr., C. GUMBINER,
C. E. SUTTON, GUSTAV SCHWAB,
EDWARD HAIGHT, GEO. H. MORGAN,
EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current
accounts, subject to check at sight.
SPECIAL INVESTMENTS for trust and other
funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for
Gold, Government, Western and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KE-
OKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JO
SEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.
No. 36 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to
all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic
transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE
at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN
BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States
and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 34 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City to be bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND
OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust
Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1865, made to
the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of
the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed Proposals
addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trus-
tees, No. 4 Wall-street, Post-office, New-York, will be re-
ceived until noon of the 2d day of February, 1871,
for the sales to the undersigned, of thirty of the
above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will
then be redeemed with money derived from sales of
said lands.
W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE COUPONS OF THE
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST
MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due
Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of
Government tax, at the Continental National Bank,
Broadway, corner of George Opdyke & Co., No. 78 Nassau-st., New-
York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will
close on the 20th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO.,
FOOT OF WEST 20TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COM-
PANY have this day declared a semi-annual div-
idend of Five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and
after Feb. 6. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-
RECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Com-
pany will be held at the office of the Company, No.
167 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between
the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY
OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are request-
ed to call and read the report of the Joint Committee
on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY,
Trustee, No. 66 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT
OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM
JERSEY CITY TO GREEN-
WOOD LAKE GRADED,
READY FOR THE
IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES
OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING
BY MIDSUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
ON A FINISHED ROAD.
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
The last rail of this important road was laid on the
20th of January, thus completing the enterprise and
placing in operation a through line of rail between St.
Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route,
and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated
route between the same points.
By the line also the distance from Chicago to the
great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles,
and transportation proportionately quickened and
cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, there-
fore, at once the character of the best positions,
equal in intrinsic value to those of the best existing
Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other
First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not
one of which shall have a better.
The C. R. I. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage,
amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road
which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having
been supplied by farmers' subscriptions to the stock
now held by wealthy farmers and parties interested
along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the
part of Towns and Counties through which the Road
passes, which have adopted this system of giving
their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.
The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state,
and while deprived entirely of through connection,
have been for the past three months in excess of the
interest on the entire issue of Bonds, and are rapidly
increasing, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United
States can show a better record during its inception.
The line is admirably located to intersect the points
which will secure from the vast grain fields of the
wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minne-
sota all of which must seek a market over this road,
and cannot help but be a shipping which will give
large business to the Road. Experience in
paying the interest on the Bondholders as heretofore.
The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conver-
sion into Stock, on part of the minority assume pecuniary
value, as this privilege is only exercised when it pays
the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of
earnings which may accrue to the Road.
A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue not yet
sold, consists of odd numbers from the parcels of 90 and
accrued interest in currency. Although the Company
feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs
and revenues in placing the entire bonds, yet they have
concluded to continue for the present the negotiations
at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid
sales and thus free themselves immediately from all
floating indebtedness.
All marketable securities taken in exchange free of
commission and Express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS
of the NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND
TRUST COMPANY was held this day at the office
of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, and the following-
named gentlemen were elected Directors:
A. A. LOW, WM. T. GARNER,
F. SCHUCHARDT, THOS. DICKSON,
S. D. BABCOCK, H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, H. A. HURLBUT,
WM. R. TRAVERS, GEO. G. HAVEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE, DAVID LAMB,
JOHN BLOODGOOD, WM. F. DRAKE,
HENRY A. SMITH.
Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, HEN-
RY A. SMITH was unanimously elected President.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO
$500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 9 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants
and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and
assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt
with, and every facility afforded consistent with
sound banking. Collections made on all points in the
United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM PAXON,
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. HERRICK, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Leflin & Read Powder Co.,
Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 239 Broad-
way.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 21 and 27 Worcester-st.
MILNOR K. WINCH, 135 Chester-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 83 Lovingston-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, R. C. Wheeler & Co., 402
West 52d-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447
Broadway.
H. H. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 629
Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of
Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289
West 102d-st.
R. C. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289
West 102d-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg &
Son, 25 6th-st.
WM. PAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift,
at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 66 Wall-st.,
New-York, or to R. S. Waples, Treasurer, Boston,
will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871,
for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of
the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned
Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the tri-
partite mortgage, dated April 1, 1865.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company
in Boston on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, and the accepted
bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 178 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.
PERSONS ENTITLED TO SCRIP of
the year 1865 are requested to call for the same be-
fore Feb. 15, in order to avoid forfeiture.
W. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IM-
proved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn im-
proved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed;
principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOW-
ING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 8s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MIS-
SOURI GOLD 8s.
TEHUACAN AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOU-
RI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER
CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

IOWA BONDS.
Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in
the State of Iowa wanted by
CHASE & HIGGINSON,
No. 6 Broad-st.,
New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN
On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate
Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only deali
with.
JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND }
DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23, 1871. }
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS
due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per
cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and
Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the of-
fice of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the
City of New-York, upon presentation and application,
on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. H. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free
of Government tax, on and after Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of
tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY,
Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, }
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 21, 1871. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF
Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock
of this Company, free of Government tax, has been
declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for
thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust
Company, New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst.
and reopened Feb. 11.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND }
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 11 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend
of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable
on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7,
1871.
E. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK }
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS
Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent.
free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st prox.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 21st inst.
to 31st prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
R. H. LOWRY, President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT.
Three per cent. tax, has this day been declared payable on
WEDNESDAY, 8th February, prox., till which date
the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 155 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871. }
CASH CAPITAL..... $300,000
SURPLUS..... 417,000
SCRIP DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors
have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE
Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a
Dividend of Six per Cent. free of tax, on and after 1st
February next, at their office, corner Maiden and 84th-st.
WM. H. BIBLET, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
existing under the firm name of W. H. NEWMAN
& CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
W. H. NEWMAN,
SETH B. FRENCH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership
has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the
laws of the State of New-York. That the name or
firm under which such partnership is to be conducted
is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature
of the business intended to be transacted by such
partnership, is the buying and selling of general mer-
chandise for their own account and on commission;
that the names of all the general and special partners
interested in such partnership are WILLIAM
H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and
GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WIL-
LIAM H. NEWMAN is a general part-
ner, and has his place of residence is in Middletown,
in the County of Richmond and State of New-
York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a
general partner, and his place of residence is in the City,
County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE
G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of resi-
dence is in the City, County and State of New-York;
that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G
HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to
the said partnership is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the
said partnership is to commence is the first day of
February in the year one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-four, and that the period of its dis-
solution is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-four.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, } General
JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, } Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-
fore existing between the undersigned, under the
firm of STOUT, THAYER & CO., is this day dis-
solved by mutual consent.
Mr. L. GERNER will attend to the settlement of
the business of the firm.
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
LOUIS GERNER.

No. 86 BROAD-ST., Feb. 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartner-
ship under the firm of CECIL, STOUT & THAYER,
for the transaction of a banking and commission
business.
They will buy and sell on commission all securities
dealt in at the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange,
and receive deposits from banks, bankers, and others,
subject to draft, allowing interest on daily balances.
JOHN E. CECIL,
Late of Lawrence Bros. & Co.
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST &
WOOLSEY is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent, Mr. WOOLSEY retiring from business on ac-
count of ill health. Either partner will sign in liqui-
dation.
WM. E. TILLINGHAST,
WM. W. WOOLSEY.
The undersigned will continue the business of the
late firm in his own name.
WM. E. TILLINGHAST.
No. 5 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-
fore existing between the undersigned, under the
firm name of WM. WOOD & CO., expires this day by
limitation.
WM. H. WOOD,
ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS,
ISAAC F. WOOD.
The subscribers will continue the publishing and
book-selling business under the firm name of WM.
WOOD & CO., by whom all accounts of the late firm
will be settled.
WM. H. S. WOOD,
ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
I have this day sold my interest in the firm of DE-
GRAAF & TAYLOR to H. P. DEGRAAF.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. G. V. DEGRAAF.
The old firm of DEGRAAF & TAYLOR will con-
tinue the Furniture, Carpet and Bedding business as
heretofore.
H. P. DEGRAAF,
R. M. TAYLOR,
JOHN RICHARDS.
Feb. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF WOODWARD &
PEARSE is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent, and the business will be continued at the same
place, No. 15 West 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st.
A. F. PEARSE,
SAMUEL DERICKSON.

THE FIRM OF DANIEL W. LEE &
CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent
DANIEL W. LEE,
WM. DEN DARLING.
The business will be continued as heretofore by
DANIEL W. LEE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE
carried on at No. 94 Spring-st., by G. FEREN-
BACH, will be continued at the same place by C. F.
CUSHIER and M. M. FERENBACH, under the
firm name of CUSHIER & FERENBACH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

HENRY R. CONKLIN IS ADMITTED A
partner in our house from this date. The firm
name will remain the same.
CONKLIN & BAYLES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. No. 18 Pine-st.

Nos. 263, 265, 267 GREENWICH-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871. }
MR. WILLIAM A. DUGGIS IS AD-
mitted a partner in our firm from this date.
WETMORE & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS,
Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, 25 and
Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY
can have two handsome or furnished rooms,
with modern improvements; in the Romanesque man-
sion, No. 2 Bond-st., and Fifth-av. Address, stating terms, G., Box No. 1,794 Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR
three rooms, en suite, in parlor floor, to gentle-
men; also, room on third floor; references ex-
changed. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway
and 5th-av.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT, WITH
board; southerly exposure; all modern conve-
niences; one room can furnish for gentleman. Inquire on prem-
ises, No. 151 East 45th-st., between Lexington and
3d-avs.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM,
with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.
No. 13 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
References exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FUR-
NISHED rooms to let, No. 7, on second floor; house
and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and adjoin-
ing St. James.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS,
hot and cold water, pantries, bath, &c., on same
floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No.
6 East 32d-st.

NO. 204 EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN
3d-av. and Lexington-av.—Two rooms, with board;
furniture of the house entirely new.

NO. 23 WEST 13TH-ST.—HANDSOME
furnished front rooms for gentlemen and wife, or a
party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references
required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISH-
ed entire floor, en suite or single, with board;
private family; location first-class; house No. 14
Fifth-av. References exchanged.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR TO
Rent, with board; in a first-class private house. Ap-
ply at No. 328 East 40th-st.

NO. 142 EAST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED
rooms to let, with board; house first-class; refer-

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican General Committee.

Reply to the Sub-Committee of the State Committee—A Whitewashing Committee Appointed—The Twombly Case.

The Republican General Committee held a regular meeting last evening at their rooms on Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, for the purpose of considering the reply to the charges made by the State Committee, which will be found below. The meeting was called to order by Mr. GREELEY, and after the reading of the minutes the reply of the Committee to the Sub-Committee of the State Central Committee was read as follows:

REPLY TO THE STATE COMMITTEE.

To Hon. J. N. Sinnock, Chairman Special Committee of the Republican State Committee:

SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Union Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, have had under consideration the letter of communication from the Committee of which you are Chairman in regard to matters concerning the organization of the Republican Party in this City. In pursuance of said communication, the undersigned, in behalf of the organization they represent, beg leave to assure you that they shall be happy at all times to co-operate with the State Committee and with the Republicans of the State in measures for the success of the Republican Party in our City. We waive any consideration of the question as to the party responsibility for the defeat at the late election, and will only say that we are ready at all times to receive and to make to our General Committee, and by so doing to put before its members, and we trust the shareholders of our Republican interests, all complaints that may be made to us. Our Republican organization is as anxious for the purity, honor and success of the Republican Party as present and past State Committees can possibly be, and